PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 5
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S
CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,553.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2-30 P.M.				
31st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly as nearly on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 9th "	CALEDONIA	7888		
T. 4th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
T. 9th Apl.	ARABIA	7908		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 19th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7888		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.—Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs 480 and Rs. 576.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
KOERNER	5,301	A. Forestl	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Dabovich	15th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,346	P. Barlesich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	5,905	G. Gilhuber	15th Dec. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5,999	G. Bergantian	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transmip at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	A. Bartole	24th Nov. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DEROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DEROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Jelows Street, and are now located at 3, GARDEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the workings of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Customers expedition and economy in rates. Orders given for all classes of Printing Work binding, Stationery, &c.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 2nd Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & O*
KOLA	1,305	Thur. 29th Oct.	9 a.m.	Dutch Mandvie,
LHASA	3171	Fri, 30th Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvie,

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd Nov. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein. Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,305 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 7th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

28th October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,142	Magnen	26th Nov, "
NERA	5,539	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiounet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,539	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	4,365	Verron	6th Nov. 1908.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD, *Agent.*

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Magansini	15th Nov, 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec, 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Magansini	15th Jan. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 900	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 766 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
* ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov, 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelone	17th Dec, 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

* This Steamer will call at COLOMBO, Saloon fare, Rs. 75.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued,

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, AGENT

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	22nd Oct	3rd Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	..	M. Winckler	5th Nov	17th Nov.
YETOBOFU MARU	..	K. Sato	17th Nov	30th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Dec	26th Dec. 1909.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	28th Dec	7th Jan

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA, *Manager*.
Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Row Fort, Bombay

S.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
46 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs.3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, *Manager.*

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG.	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. H. WILSON, *Agent,*

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

"APENTA" LD.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

POONA RACES-1908.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 20. Linear magnification 6x. Surface magnification 36x. Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 100.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 30. Linear magnification 9x. Surface magnification 81x. Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 115.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 40. Linear magnification 12x. Surface magnification 144x Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40° Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.

A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.

Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. 26.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANK.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—1 Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneele Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 1,50,00000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Ports of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydy and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and dd deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits all payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of all the best Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, Safes in travellers' Trunks or Valises which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Baggage Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Homethrough the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt. (Chairman (Messrs. Saasoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
KALURBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq Bhawnagar.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs Jeeries Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DAS, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur SewlaMotilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 nor half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Banks grants accommodation onterms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and Interest thereon they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application

S. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM

D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA, and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,

LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Masjid. Post No. 9.

Rowland's Macassar Oil FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.

Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.

Ask for a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

Established over a Century. GOLD & CO., Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1876.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited

Isle of Man Tourist Trophy Race.

THIRD YEAR OF UNBROKEN SUCCESS OF

British Dunlops

1908.

THE "FOUR-INCH" RACE.

Mr. W. Watson on a HUTTON car fitted with
Dunlops - - First.
Mr. A. Lee Guinness on a DARRACQ car fitted with
Dunlops - - Second.
Mr. A. E. George on a DARRACQ car fitted with
Dunlops - - Third.

INTERNATIONAL AUTO-CYCLE TOURIST TROPHY RACE.

Mr. J. Marshall on a 3½ h.p. single-cylinder TRIUMPH fitted with
Dunlops - - First.

MULTI-CYLINDER CLASS.

Mr. H. Reed on a 5 h.p. twin-cylinder DOT fitted with
Dunlops - - First.

"BRITISH IS BEST."

THE DUNLOP TYRE Co., LTD.,

49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. I. BATLIWALLA
WAPLI LABORATORY, DADAR.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked* 'ENO'S FRUIT SALT' *otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ld., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E. Reg. by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of Men, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and the unprecedented trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, dizziness, dimness of sight, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and effect the married life, it is truly marvellous. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," engraved thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous venders for the sake of extra profit.

DESPERATELY AFFLICTED SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos on the special nature of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s. post free from the Author, 15 Grand Court, Kolsons Lodge, W.C., or of Chemists and Stores throughout the World.

Sole Publishers, 15 Grand Court, Kolsons Lodge, W.C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "ELYSIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods falling. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 27TH OCTOBER, 1908.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the ORIENTAL MINING Co., Ltd., will be CLOSED, from the 28th inst., to the 10th November, 1908, both days inclusive.

FUTEHALLY MANEKLAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
THE ORIENTAL MINING Co., Ld.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hammum Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th November, 1908, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1908 and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 18th November, 1908, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
THOS. D. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 27th October, 1908.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES and STATIONERY, to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, for the official year, ending 31st March, 1910.

Forms of Tender giving details may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, General Offices, Garden Reach, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2 for each.

All covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Stores" and "Tender for supply of Stationery" and sealed and addressed to the AGENT, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.

All Tenders will be opened at noon in the Agent's Office, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, on the 15th January, 1909.

Special terms of freight over the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal-Nagpur Railways will be communicated to intending Tenderers by the undersigned on application.

Notification of acceptance or rejection of Tenders will be made by the 30th March, 1909.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
L. W. CARTER,
For Chief Storekeeper.

CALCUTTA, Dated the 21st October, 1908.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 300,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, delivery to begin by 1st June, 1909, and to be completed by 1st November, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches deep.

Tenders will be received for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Australian:—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales:—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian:—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland:—Mixed Hardwoods.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rates for each kind as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of Mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery C. I. F. ex: Ships' slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pyakado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery C. I. F. ex: ships' slings at Karachi.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an Engineer Officer of the North-Western Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary Railway Board, at Calcutta, by noon on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the next outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the North-Western Railway," unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Chief Storekeeper, N.-W. Railway, Lahore, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the Contract Agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, 13TH OCTOBER, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very stylish
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 8-8. Gold, Rs. 15.

MARCUS & CO., LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Cowkhata Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Roll-back Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1903) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Masagon.
Telephone No. 838.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

Sole proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

LAST 4 NIGHTS

ELLIS OPERA CO.

(By special arrangement with MAURICE E. BANDMANN.)

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE GEISHA.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 29TH.

AMASIS.

FRIDAY, 30TH.

FLORODORA.

SATURDAY, OCT., 31ST.

LAST MATINEE.

THE GEISHA, 5 P.M.

LAST NIGHT.

SERGT. BRUE.

Prices, Rs. 4, 2, 1. Boxes, Rs. 40.

Plan at ROSE and CO.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

Sole Proprietor: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

CARTER. CARTER.

THE MODERN MIRACLE-WORKER

AND

PRINCE OF PRESTIDIGITATORS.

He exemplifies the marvellous advance that has been made in Magic in recent years.

IT IS AN EDUCATION TO SEE HIM.

IT IS A MISFORTUNE TO MISS HIM.

He is the first Magician who Answers the Name.

ILLUSIONS ON A SCALE NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.

MIRTHFUL AND MYSTERIOUS.

The	The Mysterious Chinese Wizard.
Seven	The Mysteries of the Yogi.
Wonders	The Magical Divorce.
Of	The Bewildering "Flyto."
The	Corinne's Impersonations.
World.	The Astral Hand.

THE GREAT PARSI MIRACLE,
"LEVITATION."
The Mystery of L'Hassa.

Psychic ABIGAIL PRICE. Marvel.

THE EIGHTH WONDER.

Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

PRICES—Rs. 4, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

Performance to commence at 9-30 P. M.

NOTICE.

Mr. Carter will pay to charity or to the performer, any East Indian juggler, who will show him the ropetrick, which is described by travellers, of causing a rope to stand in air, with a boy to climb to top of rope, and then disappear,—Mr. Carter will give to charity Rs. 1,000 to any one who will show him this trick.

H. P. LYONS, Touring Manager.

ONLY MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 7th.

EMPIRE THEATRE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH

GREAT THEATRICAL EVENT.

HUGH WARD'S

LONDON COMEDY CO.;

including Miss GROCE PALOTTA, the

prominent English artists in

THE LATEST FARCICAL SUCCESSES.

A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS LONDON COMPANY.

Box plan opens at SOUNDY & Co.'s next MONDAY.

TO-NIGHT !!

AND EVERY NIGHT.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

ON THE MAIDAN

from 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S. T.)

The most up to date one in India.

ENTIRELY NEW FILMS DELINEATING:

The Most Thrilling Events of the World
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE

will be shown in

TO-NIGHT'S FIRST GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

"The grand Film DIEPPE CIRCUIT 1908—is one of the most sensational subject of motor car races which has been known by all the world, and is a record for the numerous tragic accidents which happened; and amongst them is sadly recorded the death of the well known Chauffeur CISSAC and of his assistant.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH, Pavilion has been greatly improved; one of the feature being the Velvet boxes whose grand appearance will impress the Public of being in one of the finest Theaters of Europe. The draperies inside and outside of the Pavilion have been executed by Messrs Evans, Fraser and Co., of Bombay, and cannot fail to be admired. The grounds are also most beautifully laid out with thousands of colored Electric Lights, Games, Fairy Bowers, etc., and no troubles and expenses have been spared to render the place as comfortable as possible, and where the general public can spend a very pleasant hour.

The PRINCESS STRING BAND will play a choice programme every evening and the well-known Pianist Mr. PHILLIP will accompany the Films.

Another attraction of the Show will be the Buffet under European management.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,

for without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of concerned party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, sores and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so profitable to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUTTON'S SEEDS. In fancy tin Boxes. Vegetable at Rs. 5; Rs. 10-8; Rs. 22. Flower at Rs. 5; 7-8; 10 8; fresh supply just received.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratton Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 156, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 3-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FLOWER SEEDS—Phlox, Pinks, Pansy, and other Winter annuals in choicest strains. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P Parekh, Re. 1. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Coachee and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 3, Moffusil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price. Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—PROXY and TRANSFER FORMS at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large orders with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 604 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 each piece.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as, 12 as. and Re 1-13. Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Gentlemen. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 606, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 3-4 per thou and; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, (behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 606, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—Senior COMPOSITORS. Apply "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 15 per annum inclusive of postage

---

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choise!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Jenkins House, Apollo Bunder, near the Saluting Battery, the valuable and neatly made French polished household furniture, of which several pieces are by Devji Canji, made to order, such as sliding dining table, chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, English writing table with book case, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs lined velvet, cabinets, blackwood bedstead made to order, mirrored door almiras, clothes and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, marble topped dressing and washand tables, large book case, Encyclopædia Britannica, brass gas light, hanging chandeliers, cottage piano by Rose and Co., pianola with 30 rolls, large size flute organs, in splendid order, carpets, standing lamps, almost new iron safe by Godrej, made to order, with 20 lever, lock, pictures, ice box, rich glassware and crockery ware, plated ware, clocks, Singer's sewing machine, etc., the property of Dr. D. S. Fraser proceeding to Europe, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon just near the Tram Terminus, close to Khojas' Hasanabad, the valuable and handsome French polished teak wood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas, chairs, cabinets, mirror door almiras, marble stopped dressing and washband tables, cithes press, chest of drawer, chromized grand cottage piano by Rose and Co., Burmese carved furniture, American refrigerators, ice-box, large cooking stove with water tank, Persian carpets, engravings, old Chinaware, glassware, crockery and platedware, mating, nearly new, bead and tapestry door curtains, Kinks' lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of the late J. Henderson, Esq., and others.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY next, the 1st November, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Stern Hall," Belvedere Hill, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle and next to "Bhandarwara reservoir," valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as telescopic dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, dumb-waiters, meat-safe, cupboard, Treasher's water filter, marble topped tables of teapoys, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs bed tapestry, corner and side cabinets, chiffoniers, carved overmantle mirror wall brackets, bedstead easy and folding chairs, single and double bedsteads, iron and double bevelled mirror wardrobes and almirs, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, Kenah-bath tub, Hydershad and Indian carpets, rich glassware and crockeryware, best plated ware, clocks, hall standing lamps, old China vases and jars, large steel topped office table, pigeon-hole, cupboard, platglass door, book cases, ebonized sweet-toned cottage piano by Knake of Berlin, violins and banjo by Rose, cornetting and other books, gold hunting minute repeater chronograph, watch, gold watch chain, wearing apparel, one De Dion engine 6 H.-P. motor car to seat 4 persons, in good order, refrigerator ice box camphorwood and teakwood clothes chests, harness etc., the property of the late Robert Law, Esq., superintendent and Engineer of the B. I. S. N. Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days here the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED Property at Bhiwani near Delhi.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Banskihar Shivparsadeed another, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of November 1908, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, all the right, title and interest of the above named insolvents in the following added property:

All that piece of land with one storied house standing on it situate at Bhwani in Halu Bazar in the District of Hisar near Dhi and bounded on the East by the Lane of the public street, on the North by the property, on the West by the property of Maliram Bustiram and Sheriramjulraj and on the South by the public street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 12th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Gymkhana Chambers, Waudby Road, for the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawingroom and bedroom furniture, etc., the property of F. York Smith, Esq., Solicitor.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 28TH OCTOBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 45, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvements Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 30th inst, at 3-30 m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following building:—

Building street Nos. 46-50, 49-51; 47, 41-45, case No. 322323, 351, 352, Mahomed Khan Pahady.

Building street Nos. 348, 358-352, 354-358, 176-178; 180, 18 see No. 254, 251, Parel Road and Erskine Road.

Building street No. 6-10, case no. 219, Doctor street.

AUCION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY the 31st instant at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following building:—

Building Street No. 8-12-16; 2; 3; cross No. 62, Gamdevi Road.

AUCION SALE of Salvage of the Printing Machinery and other Materials partly damaged by fire and water of the 'Akhbar-i-Soudagar Press" at Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Under instructions from the Purchasers of the Salvage, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 2nd November, 1908, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) at the abovementioned place the following printing machinery and other valuable Printing plant saved from the fire that occurred at the Press:—

One Hornby Acroyd oil engine 3½ H. P.
One quad crown machine by Harrild and Sons.
One double royal machine by Payne and Sons.
One demy machine by Payne and Sons.
One hand sewer stitching machine.
One treadl perforating machine.
Two rulingmachines.
One automatic numbering machine.
Two type casting machines by Hadden.
One grindig stone.
One cradle machine (F'cap Folio size).
One super royal hand press.
Three royal Albion presses.
One stereo casting box and melting pot combined.
Other Accessories too numerous to mention.

ALSO

A number of composed pages of standing matter of Municipal Annua Record, solid and tabular never before offered.

A quantity of type metal, type in cases and chases, galleys, slabs, and various items of printing stock and materials.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The machinery plant and printing materials will be sold in separate lots to meet a long felt want of the rising young printers. Type metal will be sold in convenient lots.

Telegrams from intended purchaser from a distance will receive the Auctioneer's attention if accompanied with half the probable purchased amount.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 28TH OCTOBER, 1908.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building sites at Chowpaty, formerly known as Panthaky's Wadi, in front of Allbless Baug, Queen's Road, and opposite the Chowpaty Railway Crossing.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 1st November next, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the sites, the remaining 8 very valuable building plots.

Plot Nos.	Square yards.	Plot Nos.	Square yards.
2	1,232	9	638
6	1,061	10	532
7	1,018	11	476
8	828	12	757

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 29, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, large dining table made to order with green table cover, arm and without arm chairs, teakwood substantial made sideboards and dumbwaiters, tables hanging and wall lamps, by Hicks and Ditmar, rich curtains with rods, drawingroom sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, fancy and China vases, one Jest Radio fan in perfect condition (last year model), one ebonised cottage piano by F. Kaim and Gunther Hirchheim Bei, Stuttgart, rich carpets, oil painting and engravings in frames, a handsome bedroom suite, enamelled holly green specially made to order, mirror door almyrahs, clothe presses and chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, single and double bedsteads, tables, teapoys, matting, cooking utensils, garden pots and ferns, &c., &c., the property of A. J. Garrett, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness, and saddle.

The property of a Parsee gentleman.—

1 English-built round glass fronted miniature brougham with horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots near the Seashore, at the North side of the New Over Bridge, at Chaupati, and at junction of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road and at the junction of Sandhurst Road, Charni Road and Girgaum Back Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 2, the following very valuable building plots for a term of 999 years:—

Plot No. 1—Abutting on the New Overbridge at Chaupati, near the Seashore. Area about 1,845 square yards.

Plot No. 2—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Road and New 60 feet road, area about 1,612 square yards.

Plot No. 3—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Charni Road and Girgaum Back Road, about 1,400 square yards.

Full particulars, auction conditions, form of lease and development plan of the estate, together with a copy of the Board's rules and regulations for buildings, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The auction sale of all the above plots will be held on Plot No. 2.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 28TH OCTOBER, 1908.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	AND
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hot at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS.

HAND-CARTS,
STREET-CARTS,
DELIVERY VANS, ETC.

FOR

Confectioners, Bakers, Caterers, Dairymen
Aerated Water Manufacturers, Booksellers, Stationers, Chemists,
Oilmanstores, Wine
Merchants, Etc.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CUR

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.

Have now on view an exceptional display of

NOVELTIES

Selected with discrimination in

PARIS

nothing too cheap to be truly cheap, and nothing too dear to be extravagant. A distinct revelation to those who are unacquainted with the Co's stock, to find what charming and dainty articles can be acquired at such moderate prices.

ALL VISITORS are welcome, with the assurance that they incur no obligation to purchase.

36 MEADOWS STREET; 11 EAST STREET,
BOMBAY. POONA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Fifer,2,494 tons,Captain A.Harrison, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Ardova, 2,270 tons, Captain W. L. Smith, will sail today for Mormugoa, with ballast.

THE steamer Saneteria, 2,378 tons, Captain W. Ward, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Frankley, 2,618 tons, Captain A. Yell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (N. S. W.) with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain F. Chappel, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Busreh etc., with a general cargo, 46 121 horses and 68 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3,994 tons, Captain A. Haig, arrived in Bombay Harbour on Monday evening from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain D. Jenkins, arrived in Harbour on Monday from Liverpool via Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Seerstad, 607 tons, Captain C. Sanarge, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE Japan Line steamer Takusaki Maru, 2,943 tons, Captain A. Mocker, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kobe, etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Wadington, 2,657 tons, Captain C. Jarsen, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kustendji, with a cargo of bulk oil.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana, 4,607 tons, Captain T. S. Hide, will sail to-day for Shanghai, etc., with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Colombo —Mr. D. S. Shellim, Miss Patel, Miss Banaji, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Powvalla, Colonel A. Bates, Mr. A. Hipsey, Mr. N. T. Varyard, Mrs. B. Carslade, Mr. J. N. Bennett, Mr. P. V. Dalve, Lieutenant R. Preston-Thomas. For Sydney.—Mrs. Garton. For Auckland.—Miss B. Bishop. For Hongkong.—Professor J. Rodriques. For Shanghai. —Mr. E. Crozier-Creasy.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.....Lt E Stooken .....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy

In the Stream.

R I M S Dalhousie ...Comdr ... ..Gadner .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt G O Forteath ...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 27.

Abbotsford.....2852 Scroggie .....The Bombay & Co
Anchenarden...2345 Galloways ... .E Latham & Co
Adova.....2271 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Bulimba.....1607 Chaffel .....M M & Co
Brasiliana .....2488 Tunbiya.....Cary Bros Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen ...W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....2022 House ....R A Willis
Olematis ...2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaselburn .....M M & Co
Calcutta.....2246 .....Young.....T M & Co
Elysia.....3994 Haig .....W & A Graham & Co
Fife.....2494 Harrison .....Bombay Co
Faltala .....2702 Allen .....M M & Co
Frankley .....2618 Yell .....
Hild .....720 Salvesen .....F F Campbell & Co
Inchborva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Ipswick.....515 Webb .....S Dharamsi & Co
Kirley Bank ...2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt Templor...4601 Gibilt .....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkarran.....2413 Smith .....The Bombay Co
Kola .....510 Moxon.....P Gulf.....M M & Co
Lhasa.....950 McDiarmid...Karachi 23-10 M M & Co
Loodiana .....2124 Ross .....M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Melbourne.....2394 Stafford .....Finlay Muir & Co
Mazagon.....3279 Lowe.....M M & Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Cot .....T M & Co
Nadir.....2041 Wright.....T Morris & Co
Plassy .....4412 Notley ... .Transport
Persia .....4198 Haughton...Loudon ...24- 0 P & O Co
Sanctoria.....2378 Ward..... .....
Singapore ...2786 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin.....Shah S N Co
Strathdee.....2846 White .....W & A G & Co
Strathgarry.....2840 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Strathness .....2812 Lamont .....S Wallace & Co
Singu.....1912 Murison .....S Wallace & Co
Sealda.....3438 Brown .....M M & Co
Seirstad.....507 Tanarge..... .....
Takasaki Maru.....2943 Mocker ..... N V Kuisha
Trocas.....2657 Miles .....W & A G & Co
Vauxhall .....3346 Bradbering.....Bombay Co
Wearmouth.....2339 Casto ....
Wadington.....2659 Jarsen..... .....
Worsby Hall.....2238 Jenkins .....K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 27

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Leslie	2499	Goodwin	.....	5-11	F M & Co
B Morocco	2477	Maclaren	Hull	2-11	F Muir & Co
C&R Llohtenfels	3623	Freriches	Calcutta	via K'chi 1-11	W & A G & Co
D Devanha	4785	... Hide	... Shanghai	11-11	P & O Co
F Urlana	3384	Brooks	.....	N F	M M & Co
G Haidari	1563	De Lorme	Jeddah	3-11	R & P S N Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	...	Bussch	1-11 B & P S N Co
K Monsoori	1735	Hannah	...Jeddah	31-10	R & P S N Co
M Shah Ameer	1922	Marrison	...Jeddah	...30-10	Essaji & A M Jewanji
N Birkhall	2739	Jones	.....	31-10	S Smidt & Co
O Kaiser	1714	Pohlens	...Zanzibar	...2-11	A Stran es
P Canara	3899	Wilson	...Antwerp	...31-10	M M & Co
Q Rahmani	1873	Geddie	Jeddah	6-11	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Raveri...553 Mahomed...B'nagar...28-10 Bo S N CoLd
Sangarati.....142 Ismail...K'chi ...31-10 Bo S N Co. Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Walton Hall...3203 Leary...Genoa K Nixon & Co
4 Lalpoora ...2124 Fry...Calcutta...24-10 M M & Co
5 Florida...2029 Hurry... A'werp.....J M & Co
8 Koerber ...3163 Toresti...Trieste 1-11 A L S N Co
9 City of Glasgow...4112 Greenho rn ...K'chi...3-11 K Nixon & Co
10&11 Oceana 3587 Shanghai...Hyde...28-10 P & O Co
12 Marmora...5289 Weston...London...7-11 P & O Co
16 Alavi...2324 Hill...Joddah ...31-10 B & P S N Co

M W D D

Xema .....146 Shepherd Jeddah 1-11 Shah S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta, Oct 16
	Elysia s	Haig.....	Liverpool, Oct 4
	Worsley Hall	Jenkins	Liverpool, Aug 23
27	Frankley s	Yell	N'castle, Sept 26
	Bulimba s	Chappel	Busreh, Oct 14
	Seirstad s	Tanage	Bangkok, Oct 8
	Takasaki Maru s.	Mocker.....	Kobe, Sept 21
	Wadington s	Jarsen	Kustendji, Oct 6

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Strathgarry s.....	Stanhope.....	Calcutta
	Caboto s	Schiaffins.....	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Fife, Harrison, for Calcutta.
" Oceana, Hide, for Kobe, &c.
" Ardova, Smith, for Mormugoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Salsette, for Aden.
" Sydney, for Marseilles.
" Florida, for Middlesbrough.
" Loodiana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Mazagon, for Calcutta, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left London on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacNeil, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 24th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maciver, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 26th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Ceylon, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 25th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Victoria, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 25th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, arrived at Liverpool, from Bombay on the morning of the 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 27.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—212 cwts costorseed, Ralli Bros ; 6,000 cwts costorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 3,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Florida s—9,000 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co ; 2,000 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—400 cwts dillseed, Bauer Krause.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Vauxhall s—6,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis

FOR GHENT.

Morocco s—220 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,004 cwts rapeseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co ; 19 cwts gingelly seed, J Fachiri ; 3,000 cwts castorseed, N Lallubhai ; 300 bales cotton fly, C Heerji and Co ; 7,530 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar ; 100 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

Florida s—999 cwts poppyseed, 999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Walton Hall s—300 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 1,456 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,996 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 70 tons old iron, T Hakimji and Sons; 500 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co ; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 300 bales cotton, P Visram and Co ; 5,003 cwts linseed, A Blaschcek and Co ; 6,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR BOTTON.

Morocco s—2 bales woollen carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Walton Hall s—650 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros ; 260 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 2 bales twist, The Elphinstone Mill ; 3 casks salted guts, 2 cases dryfruit, A Lehmawn.

FOR VARNA.

Koerber s—10 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oceana s—1 case opium, P and O Co ; 5 cwts ivory F Khoopchand ; 1 parcel cowbazar, S Dossabhoy and Co; 1 parcel cowbazar, B Esmal; 112 cwts sharkfins, K N Meanees and Co ; 75 cwts kismiss; 71 cwts cloves, T Canji.

Devanha s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—100 bales twist, M B Kacsha ; 75 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

It has recently transpired that Maxim Gorky, the well-known writer, was recently married to Mdme, Andreiff, formerly the wife of the famous author, Leonidas Adreiff.

WHEN IT HAPPENS AGAIN.

A thing may occur once, and we do not notice it ; or twice or thrice ; but when it happens again, and physicians and neighbours tell us of it, then we cannot overlook it any longer. It is good fortune for us to hear such encouraging news as the following from one of our doctors :—

Dr. S. B. Kulkarni, L.R. C. P., Dispensary, Sitaram Building, New Nagpada St., says :—I have prescribed Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and find them to act admirably as a diuretic, relieve backache, burning sensation of urine. In short, they are very useful in all such complaints.

If you would be well you must keep the kidneys well. These Pills are for this purpose. Symptoms of kidney trouble are backache, swelling of the lower limbs, neuralgia, rheumatism, dizziness, sleeplessness and irregular action of the heart, caused by urinary impurities in the blood, which the kidneys fail to remove.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for over additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

DUTTON—October 8, at Waltair, the beloved little infant son of George and Adelaide Dutton, aged 1 month and 20 days.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES
SUPERSEDE
QUININE.

NOTE 1. **QUININE** makes your head ache.
CHIRETTONES do not.
NOTE 2. **QUININE** costs Rs. 2-4 for 100 5-gr. tablets.
CHIRETTONES cost Re. 1. for 100 5-gr. tablets delivered anywhere.
NOTE 3. **QUININE** does not suit Everybody.
CHIRETTONES do. They are called Everybody's Tonic.
NOTE 4. **QUININE** is disagreeable.
CHIRETTONES are pleasantly bitter ; when ground up and mixed with a little sugar and water children and others will take them readily.
CHIRETTONES are the cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence. Give them to everybody in the house when fever is prevalent, or a Tonic is required. They are EVERYBODY'S TONIC.
Re. 1 delivered anywhere free of all other charges.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water 0-50m., 0-39a. Low water, 6-45m., 6-44a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Telephone Buildings, 3-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
The Bandmann's Theatre, the Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, October 29.—High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting. Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, 17 Elphinstone Circle 3-30 p.m. Sind Press Company, 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 1-28m., 1-14a. Low water, 7-20m., 7-16a.

Friday, October 30.—P. and O. steamer "Arcadia," with the English mails of 16th October, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 2-11m., 1-57a. Low water, 8-2m., 7-53a.

Saturday, October 31.—Goa Coir and Oil Mills Company, 9 Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. Bombay, Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th, Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, 1 Bruce Lane, 5-10 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets 6h. 7m. High water, 3-2m., 2-49a. Low water, 9-0m., 8-42a.

Sunday, November 1.— 20th Sunday after Trinity : All Saints' Day. Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 4-3m., 6-28a. Low water, 10-24m., 9-56a.

Monday, November 2.—Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter the Miracle Worker." Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 5-23m., 5-37a. Low water, 0-32m., 11-39a.

Tuesday, November 3.—Sun rises, 6h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 6-45m., 7-14a. Low water, 1-11a.

ANTHROPLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day. at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Paper to be read:—"The Influence of Religious Practices on the formation of a nation's character and on its Progress in Civilization and Culture," by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B. A., LL. B. Members and friends are invited to attend.

A DEWALI PRESENT.—The proprietors of the "Dufter Ashkara" press have, with characteristic enterprise, made a Dewali present to the subscribers to the "Rast Goftar," of which they are the owners, in the shape of an elegant calendar for the Samvant year 1965, which commenced on Monday. The calendar contains many items of useful information, such as Government holidays during the year ; the eclipses of the moon ; the salaries drawn by the Governor General, Governors and Lieutenant Governors ; town duties levied by the Bombay Municipality ; postal charges ; the telegraph charges ; stamp duties, etc.

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged... ...	88,267-1
Mr Hormusji Edulji Allbless and Bai Meherbai Hormusji Allbless	60
Bai Motlibai Furdoonji Allbless..	25
Bai Ratanbai Kaikhusroo Mody.	25
B F P (Parsi)	25
Mr Kavasji J. Sanjana... ...	15
Bai Dinbai Edulji Mody... ...	15
Mr Noormahomed Cassum Somji	11
Haji Ahmad Hassum	251
Total	88,694-1

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents starter, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dep't., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY.

THE twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company, No. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. J. A. Grant, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The following is the Directors' report :—The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th Juue 1908. Owing to the smallness of the crop a much smaller number of bales have been pressed in the Company's Presses than usual, viz., 32,789 bales as compared with 53,792 bales last season. The total profit from both pressing and consignment business amounts to Rs. 38,348-8-10. As this has been an exceptionally poor season, and as the amounts already standing at the credit of reserve and depreciation fund accounts are considerable and in no immediate need of augmentation, the Directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs.7-8-0 per share, equal to 6 per cent. which will absorb Rs. 37,500, and to place Rs. 500 to the credit of equalising dividend fund, carrying the balance of Rs. 348-8-10 forward to new account. In the season just closed no joint working agreement was in force at Dhulia, which we are glad to say is arranged for the coming season. The jetha business has resulted in a fair profit, and the Directors hope to make this branch of the Company's business more important each year. To simplisy the accounts of this Department the Directors propose that this Company shall take over the jetha business of the New Berar Co., Ld., and share equally with that Company any profit or loss that may result from the jetha business. They also propose that to facilitate the work of the Company the next and all subsequent balance sheets shall be made up to 30th September instead of 30th June as heretofore. With a view to carry out these proposals special resolutions to the effect are intended to be submitted to the shareholders of the Company at an extraordinary general meeting, for their sanction.

The Directors' report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 7-8 per share was declared. The appointment of Mr. N. P. A. Wadia as a Director was confirmed. The retiring Director, Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas, was re-elected. Messrs. Nusserwanji, S. Jamsetji and Erucksha P. Master were re-appointed auditors.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company Limited was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. A. Grant presiding.

The following resolutions were passed. (1) "That in order to simplify the accounts of the Jetha department this Company shall take over the jetha business of the New Berar Company, Limited, and that any profit or loss on the jetha business be shared equally between this Company and the New Berar Company, Limited." (2) "That in order to facilitate the work of the Company the balance sheets of the Company shall hereafter be made up to 30th September each year instead of up to 30th June as heretofore."

NEW BERAR COMPANY.

The thirty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held yesterday afternoon at Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. J. A. Grant Chairman of the Board of Directors presiding.

The following is the Directors' report :—The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June 1908. Owing to the smallness of the crop a much smaller number of bales have been pressed in the Company's presses than usual, viz, 41,050 bales as compared with 52,178 bales last season. The total profit from both pressing and consignment business amounts to Rs. 35,062-14-3. No joint working agreement was in force in Khamgaon and Julgaon. As this has been an exceptionally poor season, and as the amounts already standing at the credit of reserve and depreciation fund accounts are considerable and in no immediate need of augmentation, the Directors propose to take Rs. 2,500 from the fund for equalising dividends and to pay a dividend of Rs. 30 per share, equal to 6 per cent., which will require Rs. 37,500, and to carry the balance of Rs. 62-14-3 forward to new account. The jetha business has resulted in a fair profit and the Directors hope to make this branch of the Company's business more important each year. To simplify the accounts of this Department the Directors propose that this Company's jetha business shall be handed over to the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, and that any profit or loss on the jetha business shall be shared equally between the two companies. They also propose that, to facilitate the work of the Company, the next and all subsequent balance sheets shall be made up to 30th September instead of 30th June as heretofore. With a view to carry out these proposals, special resolutions to the effect are intended to be submitted to the shareholders of the Company at an extraordinary general meeting for their sanction.

The Directors' report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 30 per share was declared. The appointment of Mr. N. P. A. Wadia as a Director was confirmed, the retiring Director Mr. Wadia was re-elected and Messrs. Nusserwanji S. Jamsetji and Nusserwanji S. Bunshah were reappointed auditors.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held and Mr. J. A. Grant presided. The following resolutions were passed :—(1) That in order to simplify the accounts of the jetha department this Company's jetha business be handed over to the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, and that any profit or loss on the jetha business be shared equally between this Company and the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, (2). That in order to facilitate the work of the Company the balance sheets of the Company shall hereafter be made up to 30th September each year instead of up to 30th June as heretofore.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA COTTON.

Second forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the year 1908-09 :—

[On an average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·9 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India.]

Summary.—The second forecast of the sixteen cotton producing districts shows a total area of 193,436 acres. This is 4,492 acres less than last year's actuals, and is 9,803 acres less than the first forecast of the current year. Sagaing and Meiktila show an increased acreage, but in Myingyan the area of 62,266 estimated last month has been reduced to 47,874. This decrease of 14,392 acres is attributed to drought at sowing time. Standing crops are in good condition in the principal districts and prospects are said to be better than last year in Sagaing and Meiktila.

BURMA GROUND-NUT.

Second forecast of the ground-nut crop in Burma for the year 1908-09 :—

Summary.—The second forecast framed for the four principal ground-nut producing districts shows 187,237 acres, almost exactly the same acreage as was shown in the first forecast. The first estimate of 207,000 acres under ground-nut in all Burma is unchanged. Recent rains have been favourable, the standing crop is in good condition and promises well.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 27.

The area of low pressure yesterday off the Malabar coast moved northwards and light cloud now extends over Gujarat and Lower Sind.

In the Peninsula the rainfall is now nearly general in the extreme south and a few isolated falls have occurred in other parts, but clouds have decreased and skies are now only lightly to moderately overcast.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Kodaikanal and Coimbatore, two inches ; Madura and Ootacamund, three-quarter ; Belgaum, half.

Humidity is in excess over the greater part of the Deccan and normal or in defect in the whole of Northern India ; temperature is generally normal.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in South India.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, dated 27th October :—

Storm Signal. Depression has moved northwards. Now some distance off the Konkan Coast, but no indications yet of its character. Hoist cautionary signal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. Humidity is in defect in the north-east and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is normal. Winds are westerly to north-westerly in the Eastern Districts but calms prevail elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies remain clear at Agra and Cawnpore but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and temperature is generally normal. Winds are south-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity has increased in Rajputana and is now normal or in excess ; it has decreased in Sind and is in large defect. Temperature is generally equal to the average. All stations in Rajputana have calms. Karachi has north-easterly and Jacobabad north-westerly winds.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now clear in West Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is generally high, the excess at Surat amounting to 10°. Winds are north-easterly to easterly.

The Central Provinces.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is equal to the average except for an excess in the minimum in the extreme Western Districts. Winds are east-north-easterly to south-easterly.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0·38 inch of rain. Skies are now heavily clouded in the south and lightly to moderately so in the north. The moisture in the air has increased and is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is generally normal. Winds are south-easterly at Bombay; the other stations report calms.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now either clear or only lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has become normal but the minimum is generally higher than usual. Winds are easterly to south-easterly.

General Remarks.—The depression in the Arabian Sea has almost filled up and beyond giving showers at Mormugao and Cochin it has had very little effect on the weather on the West Coast.

In South India and on the North Madras Coast local rain has fallen. Winds also show a feeble circulation on the Coromandel Coast, but there is as yet no indication of any definite depression.

A few showers are likely in South India.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 27th October was 29·839 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 3 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

ACCORDING to the "Daily Express" St. Petursburg corrospondent, Pan-German aims in the Near East have been checked by an understanding which has been arranged between Russia and Italy. This important development has been brought about by what is regarded in Russia as the duplicity of Austria in secretly obtaining from Turkey the Railway concession through the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, which connects her railways with the Ægean seaboard at Salonika and attempting to seize Bosnia and Herzegovina. The sequel is the subsequent visit of M. Isvolsky to Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, at Desio. Meanwhile, Germany has shown no outward signs of resenting this clipping of her wings. The Kaiser speaking at the opening of the Prussian Diet yesterday, while recognising the political importance, to herself as well as the other Powers, of the present situation, said that Germany was faithfully co-operating with her Allies and would work for a peaceful and equitable solution of the problem.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India," October, 19.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R B C Scott, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is granted furlough for six months in extension of that sanctioned in Public Works Department Notification No 150, dated the 19th October 1907.

Mr R A O'Connor, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Madras, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

Mr C C Fink, Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, is posted to the office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Madras, with effect from the 2rd September.

Pandit Bisheshar Nath Razdan and Messrs T Narayanswami Pilli and M Venkataramana Rau, Accountants, 1st grade, attached to the offices of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, and Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Madras, respectively, are granted the honorary rank of Assistant Examiner of Accounts.

Mr H Nelson, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, is, at his own request, permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th November.

Mr C E Dupuis, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, whose services have been lent to Egyptian Government, is, at his own request, permitted to retire from the service of the Government of India under the provisions of Article 641 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st October.

H M William, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the Provisions of Articles 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th November.

Mr W E Curry, Officiating Railway Accounts officer with Railway Board, is on relief by Mr. S K Levett-Yeats, reposted as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

Mr. C S B Sinclair, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, is on relief by Mr W E Curry, transferred to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

Sirdar Sahib Balwant Singh, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer and is posted to the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant D M Field, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Durbar Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 2nd October.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Max Miersch, as Acting Consul for Germany at Madras.

Lieutenant T G M Harris, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Bannu with effect from the 28th September.

Captain H Stewart, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted on return from leave, as District Judge, Peshawar, with effect from the 1st October

Mr P J G Pipon, a Political Agent of the 4th class is posted as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, with effect from the 6th October.

Major D B Blakeway, C I E a Political Agent of the 3rd class is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar with effect from the 5th October.

Captain R Garratt a Political Assistant of the 2nd class is posted as Deputy Commissioner Bannu with effect from the 5th October.

Captain D G Wilson a Political Assistant of the 3rd class is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal Sub-division with effect from the 7th October.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr H G Tomkins, an officer of the Enrolled List of the Finance Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Commerce and Industry on relief from his present appointment in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay.

The privilge leave for one month granted to Mr H Whitford, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, in the Notification in this Department No. 5440 F O & A, dated the 23rd of September 1908, is extended to the 31st of October.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr M J Cogswell, Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 25th October.

Mr H G Tomkins, an officer of the Enrolled List of the Finance Department, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Printing, Stationary and Stamps, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the office, and during the absence of Mr Cogswell, or until further orders.

Mr E Daltry, Deputy Controller of Printing Stationery and Stamps, will officiate as Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 25th October 1908, and until he is relieved by Mr Tomkins.

Lieutenant J F de F Shaw, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be officiating Ordnance Officer, 5th class, on half staff pay. Dated 12th October 1908.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, vice Commander C W R Hooper, Royal Indian Marine, retired ; and with effect from the 1st October—To be Commanders, 1st Grade—Commander W G Beauchamp, Royal Indian Marine (seconded) Commander C J C Kendall, Royal Indian Marine To be Commander, 2nd Grade—Commander D H Gibsone, Royal Indian Marine To be Commander, 3rd Grade—Lieutenant E Stocken, Royal Indian Marine.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Major H A Cameron, R E, officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, will hold temporary rank in class 1, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st September and until further orders.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HOWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 28th October.
484 E. E. COMPANY.

The E. E. Company will parade at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 28th October.

508.—Detail for the week ending 31st instant.

To-day Wednesday, 28th inst—"G" Coy. parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

2 "M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

3 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

4 "F" Coy will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Thursday, 29th inst—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

3 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all N.-C. Officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday, 30th inst—"K" Coy (John Connon School) parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE STUDENT AND POLITICAL EDUCATION.

THE "MADRAS MAIL."—The recent resolution of the Bombay Government, that it will not allow students in their own or in aided institutions to take part in political movements, will no doubt be regarded in some quarters as an act of tyranny; but, in spite of misrepresentation, it should be welcomed by all parents who do not wish to see their children involved in the consequences of sedition and by all citizens who do not regard anarchy as the goal of progress. Though it is true that the Indian arrives at maturity earlier than other races, it should be remembered that this maturity is of the body rather than of the intellect. The Indian student is not distinguished from the students of other countries either by extraordinary powers of self-control or by remarkable powers of judgment. Like them, he is rash with all the inconsiderateness of youth. Like them, he is prone to mistake the enthusiasm of prejudice for generous self-devotion. Like them, he lacks experience of life and knowledge of the due proportion of means and ends. These are defects inherent in the very nature of youth; it cannot be otherwise. These are the qualities which give youth the attraction of inconsequence, but prevent it from attaining the serious consideration of manhood. He who is able to manage his own affairs and worthy to be entrusted with the affairs of others must of necessity have passed through an education beyond that of school and college. He must have served an apprenticeship in life itself for which all scholastic training is but a preparation. The Indian student lacks this quite as much as the English student. We cannot take either quite seriously. We cannot but remember that the young do not see the whole of life. While we need not disturb those dreams which all of us regret to have lost as we grow older, we should do our best to prevent them from being acted upon as though they were realities.

Especially is this the case in the sphere of politics, the highest sphere of practical human activity. Nowhere else are the consequences of action so momentous or the difficulties of right judgment so acute. There, too, the especial qualities of youth, its haste, its enthusiasm, its disregard of ultimate results, are peculiarly dangerous. It would be difficult to find an occasion, from the time of King Rehoboam downwards, when the young as a body have espoused a sane course of policy. In the French Revolution they were followers of Rousseau yearning for the restoration of barbaric simplicity and eager to abandon all the advantages of civilisation, till Napoleon captured their enthusiasm and carried it off in the equally dangerous dream of military glory for its own sake and military conquest without end. In Italy they were for the wild schemes of Mazzini rather than the sober purposes of Cavour, and in Russia the exponents of anarchy are ill-satisfied with the Duma and its constitutional development. But how can the young be expected to be patient or the inexperienced politic? Their assistance, elsewhere as well as in India, with all its well-meant efforts, has commonly been rather a disadvantage than a help. As usual, youth leads to political precipitancy and the latter leads to crime. We should not be surprised at this; but we should certainly applaud the Bombay Government for stating so clearly that the education which the Government support cannot be allowed to serve criminal purposes.

"But," say the advocates of Nationalism in India, "the British profess to intend to grant more and more of self-government as it becomes evident that Indians are worthy of it; how can we ever be worthy of self-government unless the educated classes are allowed the education of free political discussion? Students of Oxford and Cambridge debate the burning questions of the day. They thus fit themselves to take their proper place as the political leaders of to-morrow. Why should our students out here be denied the advantage of a similar training?" The argument would be more spacious could it reasonably be argued that the heated discussion of political topics really constitutes in any way an element in political education. Debating Societies may be very harmless, very amusing, institutions. Great men have displayed their growing talents in them. But we should err in supposing that Gladstone, the orator, owed much to the Oxford Union Society where he first practised his rhetoric. Such institutions offer no real political training. They may help to form ready debater; they may offer a school for quick repartee and felicitous retort; but they encourage debate for its own sake and retort for the sake of a momentary triumph. They do nothing to encourage in a man the sense of responsibility for his words. When the political atmosphere is serene they are so far removed from reality that their members are tempted to awaken excitement by exaggeration; but when the air is heavy with thunder, they only serve to inflame political passion. What need is there for moderation or restraint? What practical consequences follow from the spoken word? None of their members is restrained by the sense of responsibility; no one feels that he is bound to carry out in practice what he preaches so fluently. This was the training which the Paris Clubs gave to the members of the revolutionary Conventions a training to which many of the errors of that assembly may be traced.

In refusing to permit Indian students to debate current political questions in their Societies, the Government, therefore, do not rob them of any political training at all. The true and only valuable political education lies in quite another direction. Teachers of English History, we fear, do not always lay sufficient stress on the manner in which the English people advanced to political liberty; yet the course of our political education is plain enough. The English people were educated to politics by very lengthy experience of local self government. Long before Parliament was much more than an advisory body, people alike in the towns and counties were learning to manage their own affairs. It took three centuries after the institution of the Parliament in its modern form for that assembly to reach a position from which it could control the national business; and the political training which made that issue possible was obtained in the proceedings of the Borough and the county Courts. There the people learnt how public business may be conducted; there they were taught to respect the feelings of opponents and the practical necessity of compromise; and there, too, they came to regard practical aims and possible ideals as alone of supreme importance. This was the spirit in which parliamentary life was approached, and this the reason why the English Parliament was a success and a model which almost every civilised nation has sought to copy. The Indians, or many of them, desire a National Parliament. Do they wish it to be a success? Then they must approach it in the same spirit. The British rule offers them more and more chances of political education. Local Boards and Municipalities offer opportunities which will gradually improve to those who are really inspired by public spirit and who really desire to educate themselves to serve their country to the best of their power. Representative Assemblies need men versed in the practical conduct of affairs, not in mere political theories. And the Indian student who is debarred from haranguing his fellows on the supposed advantages of "Swaraj," together with his admirers and counsellors, might remember that self-government is not made a success by the idle eloquence of debating clubs but by practical ability, by statesmanlike moderation, by the adaptation of means to ends such as the nation which has governed herself with most success learnt in the local administration of the parish and the county.

LOTTERIES AND LAW.

THE "STATESMAN":—A Joint Committee of the House of Lords and the House of Commons has, for many months past, been considering the question of how best to prevent the admitted evils wrought by partially disguised lotteries and by the dissemination of indecent literature. Why these two questions should have been referred to the same Committee is not at first obvious, but the reason appears to be that in both cases the Post Office is used as a means of dissemination, and the primary question which the Committee had to consider was whether any steps could be taken by the Post Office to diminish the evil. The members of the Committee, wisely as we think, have come to conclusion that in neither case can the Post Office do much. They rejected emphatically the proposal that the Postmaster-General should be authorized to open sealed packets with the view of discovering whether they contained lottery circulars or advertisements of indecent literature. Such an interferanse with the secrecy of coresponddence would, rightly be resented by any liberty-loving people, and it is satisfactory to find this idea has been finally dismissed. As regards indecent literature, the Committee come to the conclusion that its dissemination can only be prevented by international action taken with a view to stopping it at the source of production. On the more intricate question of lotteries, the Committee make a very drastic proposal. Lotteries of the cruder type have been forbidden by English law for more than a century, but there is nothing in English law to prevent an Englishman investing his money if he chooses in a Continental lottery, nor is there any great reason why the State should interfere to prevent private individuals thus risking their money. Many other investments that are not technically lotteries are of a gambling character, and no moral distinction can be drawn between investing in, say, a South African mine on the chance of selling at a profit and investing in a Hamburg lottery on the chance of drawing a winning number. This argument might be considered conclusive against the English law which forbids lotteries. But there is a wide distinction between trying to prevent Englishmen taking part in foreign lotteries and in permitting the wholesale creation of lotteries in Great Britain. In the latter case the evil, whatever it be, would be enormously extended, and numbers of comparatively poor people would be tempted to divert their money and their minds from honest investment and honest industry, in order to devote their whole attention to an easy form of gambling.

That is a sound reason for the existing English law, but from time to time it is discovered that this law can be evaded by some colourable device. The latest popular device for evasion is known as the Limerick craze. The public is invited to supply a missing line to a silly verse, and the person who succeeds in supplying the line which the judges think the best is promised a handsome prize. Hundreds of thousands of people in the United Kingdom, and not a few also in India have been drawn into this craze during the past couple of years, and the Post Office has earned quite a substantial revenue by the sale of small money-orders for entrance fees. In practice there is no real test of skill, because it is impossible for the judges to discriminate on literary grounds among the many hundreds of thousands of competitors. Chance alone decides who will be selected as the winner. Thus the Limerick is really only a disguised lottery, and the Committee came to the conclusion that it ought to be prevented. Their proposal is to prohibit newspapers from taking an entrance fee. This would render the lottery unprofitable to the paper, and therefore might be expected to put an end to the practice. It may justifiably be asked why the State should thus interfere with what is little more than a popular amusement. Nobody can seriously regard the Limerick craze as vicious in its origin or harmful in its results. The principal objection to it is its inanity, and it may be doubted whether a Government is really justified in interfering with the amusements of its subjects because serious people regard those amusements as silly. Interference can only be defended on the ground that the general public is more or less of a child, and that the State must play the role of a dutiful father anxious to prevent his children from making fools of themselves. It may be replied that very often the dutiful or anxious father makes a mistake in interfering, and that it is better that the children should occasionally burn their fingers than be kept by outside authority from the knowledge of what fire means. The same argument applies to a large extent to the action of the State. However childish the public may be, it is not long in learning that certain follies are unprofitable; and one of the humours of the present proposal is, that even before the Report was issued, the Limeric craze had practically worked itself out.

INDIAN NIGHT SCHOOLS.

THE "PIONEERS":—It may not be generally known, in connection with the subject of primary education, that night-schools exist in certain parts of India. They have not, however, been very successful, and differences of opinion exist among educationalists as to their value. Taking Bengal as an example, we find that such schools are conducted by the "gurus" of ordinary primary schools in the same buildings in which day instruction is given; that fees are charged, and grants made from public revenues mainly by District Boards. But unfortunately no proper supervision has been exercised over the teaching staff, and fraudulent practices are not uncommon. The Inspector of Schools in the Bhagalpur Division states that surprise visits paid in the municipal area of Monghyr revealed the fact that night schools existed in name only, though presumably the grants had been drawn. In the Chota Nagpur Division, which includes villages about such industrial towns as Jheria and Giridih, it is reported that the night-schools are neither fostered nor supervised. Consequently the conditions under which instruction is given are not such as to encourage attendance. To save a few pice in lamp oil, the teacher permits a solitary "dibbia" to shed its dim religious light over the class room. There cannot be much reality in the work done in such surroundings, but elsewhere the sensible procedure has been adopted of making free grants of oil. In the Patna Division the Inspector explains that the schools fluctuate with the changes in the material condition of the people, but he admits that they lend themselves readily to abuse at the hands of dishonest "gurus," and to this he ascribes the fact that they do not receive the encouragement which they would otherwise deserve. Now it is to these schools that the labouring classes in country districts must really look for the education of their children; and as the latter are employed during the day in helping their parents some efforts should be made to induce them to attend school in the evening. The first step would seem to be to give free instruction: the fees realised are small and they might well be sacrificed. At the same time, however, there must be adequate inspection to prevent fradulent practices. The Bengal Educational Department are moving in this matter of supervision, and practical results should follow. The movement in favour of free primary education in India generally is slowly making headway, through the lack of teachers is a great stumbling block. There should, however, be no difficulty in making all night-schools, at least free, for their number is comparatively small. The experiment might be tried for a few years, and if it were successful the schools might be increased in number, special grants from Provincial funds being made to them.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

The "Indian Spectator":—A Calcutta contemporary thinks—and we need hardly say we entirely agree—that the fiftieth anniversary of the Queen's Proclamation would afford a splendid opportunity "to soothe and to allay the prevailing excitement," and he expresses a keen regret that no official celebration is to be held on the 1st of November. The unavoidable delay in perfecting the reform scheme is no doubt one of the reasons why the Government has not been able to decide on the celebration on the day when it should naturally take place. It is given out, semi-officially perhaps, that the tours of the great officers of Government and the famine, which has just come to an end, in certain large tracts have rendered the postponement of the celebration necessary, and idea is not altogether given up. The Government of India, however, has not officially taken the public into its confidence. We are constrained to say this cannot but be regretted. We should all the more commend the pluck and determination of Madras to do the right thing at the right moment. "We cannot put away the suspicion that the hesitation of the Government and the indifference of the Anglo-Indian community may in part be due to considerations which are unintentionally suggested by the contemporary we refer to. The Calcutta critic of the Government's alleged lack of statesmanship trusts that in the only place where the celebration has been decided upon, "the non-fulfilment of the pledges of the Proclamation will be proclaimed in no uncertain accents." We sincerely hope that the Native public of Madras will not proclaim their cantankerousness—if they are capable of being actuated by that spirit which we do not believe—by unseemly exhibitions and aciduated utterances on an auspicious occasion. The Congress will afford an opportunity to proclaim "the non-fulfilment of pledges." Even the ventilation of grievances is subject to considerations of time, place and circumstance. It is precisely this fear of an occasion of rejoicing being converted into one for injuring racial susceptibilities that seems to be, at least partly, responsible for the hesitation to do what would gladly have been done in other circumstances.

THE STATUS OF VERNACULAR TEACHERS.

The "Gujarati":—It is gratifying to observe that the Bombay Government have at last been convinced of the necessity and justice of increasing the miserable salaries paid to the teaching staff in Local Board and Municipal Primary Schools to a minimum pay of not less than Rs. 9 per mensem. The public Press, the elected members of the local Legislative Council and the Bombay Provincial Conference had over and over again deplored during the last ten years the smallness of the pittance vouchsafed to the teachers of children in our vernacular schools. The cost entailed in adopting the new scale of emoluments will be Rs. 98,784 per annum. In order to avoid further delay the Government have consented to bear the whole of the extra charge for three years at the end of which half the cost will be required from the local bodies concerned. The Government have also sanctioned the proposal to raise the pay of primary schoolmasters to Rs. 10 per mensem after five years' service. Many of the day labourers in Bombay and in the mofussil are earning more than ten rupees and so do many office peons. We are not therefore prepared to admit that the last word has been said on the subject of the salaries of the teachers in primary schools. Even in the moffussil no teacher can possibly support himself and his wife with anything like decency or comfort on a salary of nine or ten rupees. But a forward step has at last been taken after more than ten years' agitation. That is something to be thankful for. The share of the financial liability of the Government will be a little less than half a lakh of rupees per annum and yet it has taken ten years to carry out what the Government have themselves described as a 'pressing reform.' The critics of the Corporation, official and non-official, who want that body to pronounce their views in a few weeks on schemes involving perhaps an outlay of several crores and affecting the sanitary well-being and the development of Bombay for some generations to come, will now see that it is infinitely easier to indulge in irresponsible criticism or to hold out threats to the Corporation than to exercise self-restraint or to find out even half a lakh of rupees for raising the status of teachers above that of peons, hamals and day labourers. On behalf of the teachers we thank the Government for the mercy that has been extended to them by increasing their salary to nine rupees.

THE ANTI-CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

The "Indu Prakash":—So the work of disintegration is in full swing and the irreconcilables who broke the Surat Congress are moving quick and steady to complete their destructive work, more suicidal to themselves than to the popular party they have torn asunder. We regret we are compelled to call them anti-constitutionalists—that does not mean law-breakers, let us emphasize—but that is the only word which rightly expresses the chief characteristics of their political dogmas as well as their attitude towards the Congres. These anti-constitutionalists have issued a revised edition of the Khaparde-Munje circular, as their manifesto for a separate Congress of their own and we are glad that the form thereof is clear enough to show vividly how sensible people even from the ranks of the Nationalists cannot help feeling compunctions before joining hands with them. The cry for a forget and forgive policy and eliminating Surat from mind and uniting the two parties on the old principles and procedure had at least some meaning and some practicability. But the new official manifesto to which we refer, lays down as "prime duty" and effort "to rehabilitate the abortive 23rd session of the I. N. Congress" and "earnestly appeals" to people "to join hands with us in requesting the All-India Congress Committee (appointed at Calcutta) to make arrangements for reholding the abortive 23rd session of the I. N. C. in December next." Further, it is, with characteristic inconsistency, laid down that "the old lines" means "the following basis" namely that (1) the past traditions be maintained; (2) the majority should prevail; (3) that the All-India Committee of Calcutta is "the legitimate and competent body" to revive the Congress; and (4) that the speech of "the revered Dadabhai," and the Calcutta Resolutions "be maintained without even a verbal change." The manifesto bears twenty signatures and the first remark that has to be made is that deeply deplorable must be the state to which India has come if these twenty persons are her "national" representatives.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The "Indian Spectator":—Remembering the limits within which Local Governments are allowed discretion to consult local opinion in fixing the number and sites of liquor shops, we believe that temperance reformers will generally approve of the Bombay Government's Resolution regarding the constitution of local committees outside the City of Bombay. It is considered that the experiment should first be tried in the larger town with a population of not less than 20,000, inasmuch as in the smaller towns and the rural areas it is not always possible to find competent non-official advisers. We have no doubt that the experiment will prove successful, and as education is rapidly spreading, it will be found possible before many years elapse to fix a lower minimum of inhabitants for the exercise of the privilege of advising on a matter which so intimately concerns the moral and physical well-being of the people. Each committee will have an official president, and an equal number—in some places two and in others three—of official and non-official members. The decision in each case will rest with the Collector of the district. The official members will be drawn from the Police, the Magistracy, and the Revenue Department, and the non-official members from the Municipal and Local Boards. Their advice will be sought on the maximum and the minimum number of shops required for each area; where reduction in the number is recommended, the stages by which such reduction should be carried out; the hours during which the shops are to be kept open; and the opening of temporary shops at fairs and festivals. It is required that the committees should be convened at least once in three years.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

The "Rast Goftar":—There is a touching patho in the earnest importunity with which Indian residents in the Transvaal continue imploring their fellowmen in this country for friendly assistance. With a singleness of purpose and loyal attachment to their cause, the Indian rank and file have thrown in their lot with their leaders and are quietly pursuing the agitation to the bitter end. The Colonial ministers are nonplussed, as every step on their part at coercion is met with firm obdurate resistance. Persons guilty of an infringement of the law are unmercifully dealt with. The tribunal and gaol authorities are imposing the strictest penalty on offending immigrants, but its effect is lost upon the Indians who are submitting themselves placidly to their lot. There is a tinge of vindictiveness in the mode in which punishment is imposed and administered. Respectable citizens are sentenced to rigorous incarceration varying from six weeks to as many months, and to labour at quarries in the scorching sun. The non-chalance of Imperial statesmen who are responsible for this ungenerous persecution in broad day-light of peaceful subjects has bordered upon a state which is growing scandalous. There is no possibility of this unpleasant contretemps reaching a satisfactory settlement, unless and until the Imperial authorities put their feet down, and teach the recalcitrant Colonials a lesson in good citizenship. We have strong misgivings if the Imperial Government would risk the dangers of an open conflict with a self-governing Colony. If matters should reach such a climax, a contigency that is absolutely unlikely, the Colonies of the Empire would rally under a common banner and espouse the cause of the Transvaal against the mother country. We appreciate the difficulties of the Supreme Government, but they are not impregnable for an amicable compromise. They are fencing with the question the while the agitation in India has not assumed threatening dimensions. Is it politic that they should dally till their hands are forced by sheer impact of circumstances? This time-serving policy may bring its Nemesis in the long run.

EXISTING LAW ABOUT LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—At this juncture, when all India is wistfully looking forward to the reforms which the Secretary of State for India is on the eve of announcing in Parliament, it is a matter of profound regret to have to notice that there is not in the House of Commons a single member either of the fervour, eloquence, and sincerity of John Bright, or of the commanding ability and great grasp of political and economic principles as Fawcett, or of the robust personality and argumentative talent of Bradlaugh. We have a score of friends of deep and abiding sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of Indians, but none who either by his eloquence or persuasive tongue or by the vigour of his close powers of reasoning and logic or by his liberal statesmanship which so distinguished and towering personatity, no other than Gladstone, could evoke sympathy from all parts of the House and take an active and conspicuous part in moulding the entire course of the legislation which necessarily will follow Lord Morley's pronouncement, in reasonable accord with the sentiments, wishes and requirements of the Indian people. We do not thereby mean to depreciate the efforts which will be made by many a disinterested friend of India in the House. There are scores whom we could name. Again, there are some retired Anglo-Indian Civil servants of distinction like Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. Smeaton, Sir James Jardine, Mr. Hart Davies and others. But however able and experienced as they are, and however conversant with Indian aspirations, none can command those special faculties which so vastly contribute to thrill, persuade and convince the House at large as to the necessity of our real requirements and the urgency and expediency of gracefully conceding those boons in rudimentary self government which will not only spell our onward progress but largely contribute to the subsidence of the prevailing unrest.

MALARIA AND THE CORPORATION.

The "Parsi":—At Monday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation, the Acting Health Officer, through a report which was read, made a vigorous reply to the strictures passed on his department by Captain Liston at the previous meeting. He made out a very good case for having done all that the authority and instruments at his disposal permitted, but there still remains the uncontrolled epidemic which cannot be explained away. Dr. Goldsmith did attempt to explain it away, indeed, by a reference to the death-rate, which, according to the published returns, is at present lower than it has been for some years past. It is certainly a subject for congratulation that the malaria now prevalent is not one of those virulent types such as malign tertian, which carry off their victims like the plague, but the lack of indication of the disease in the vital statistics only shows how defective are these data as a sole means of arriving at a conclusion as to the present state of health of the City. The experience of the Victoria Terminus, where such large numbers of the regular staff are absent that there is the greatest difficulty in dealing with the traffic, and the experience of the mail steamers which have been leaving the Port with a good part of the ship's company on the sick list, is repeated on a smaller and generally unrecorded scale in nearly every office in the business quarters of Bombay. The whole question was debated with great energy at Monday's meeting, and there is every hope of wider and more complete action soon being taken. Unfortunately the city fathers were unable to arrive at a working agreement on the spot, but the question at issue is mainly one of how to get together an expert staff to do what is necessary, and what expenditure it is expedient to incur. Meanwhile, if every citizen would do all that lies in his power to deal with the minor mosquito nurseries about his house and would induce others to do the same, the battle would be half fought.

The "Rast Goftar":—Bombay's grateful acknowledgments are due to Captain Liston for his spirited exposure of the inefficacy of the measure taken by the Health Department of the Municipality to combat with the epidemic of malaria in the City. The matter has engaged the attention of the Corporation for about a year, of which a greater portion has been wasted in lengthy discussions and calling for reports from departmental officers. It was not until Captain Liston indicated, after personal experiments, that the epidemic had acquired fearful dimensions in the north-eastern division of the Fort that the question was taken up in all earnestness. Even now when all are agreed that the present outbreak is abnormal, there is only one individual who needs to be convinced. And that is none but our estimable Executive Health Officer. He adduces statistics to show that the whole city is infatuated with panic, and that Bombay was never healthier during the past few years than now. This optimistic forecast is not justified by circumstances, and if a responsible officer in the position of the Executive Health Officer moves heaven and earth to prove by his mere "ipse dixit" that all labour under an illusion except his isolated self, how can we rely upon his taking the requisite action? Statistics can be distorted to prove any blessed inference. The method of ratiocination by which that officer weaves a net-work of hasty and ill-digested conclusions is faulty and misleading. Malarial fever, though it is largely prevalent in the Fort, may not have yet acquired a virulence to render its detection possible in the mortality tables, and yet it may show its feet of clay as it borrows strength by our neglect to grapple with it in its earlier stages. If that Officer had taken the pains like Captain Liston to make house to house visits in the affected quarters, every flat and every story would have told its gruesome tale. There is not a household in the whole length of the Frere Road which is not infested with fever, and though malaria has not exacted many tolls in the deaths of its victims, it has done enough havoc in the impaired health and shattered physique of the patients stricken with it.

BY THE WAY.

A HAVEN OF REFUGE.

The wanderings of the Dalai Lama have found a picturesque limit and a romantic haven of refuge in Peking, where, to judge by the magnificence of his reception, the Pontiff of Lhasa may regain some of the influence and importance which have been frittered away in Tibet. Amidst the strangest setting of a commingled Orientalism and Occidentalism the Dalai Lama was escorted with imperial honours to the lamassery. Minstrels and kodaks followed after. Wild tribesmen on ponies rode by the side of the Pontifical sedan chair, whilst new-fangled Chinese Policemen kept perfect order along the crowded route of this astonishing procession. If we wonder what may have been the feelings of the onlookers, Chinese or foreigners, we must wonder still more what may have been the feelings of the Lama himself and of his faithful bodyguard. The occasion has no special importance to the comity of nations. But it emphasises differences and distinctions which are remarkable enough.

CHINA WARE.

From the new Peking, with its electric light, its modernised drains, its macadamised roads, its policemen, broughams, and motor-cars—of which the correspondent of the "Times" renders a graphic account—we might judge that the revolution of the old China was on a fair way towards completion. By these signs and wonders in the land which for so long defied the march of Western civilisation with a somnolent passivity, it might appear that the giant whose slumbers all feared to disturb was at last awaking. And it is not only in Peking that the new influences are at work. Similar conditions are, we are told, being reproduced throughout the provinces. Yet there is little enough behind it all to give any real assurance of the great awaking, and competent observers are disinclined to believe that the regeneration of China is yet appreciably nearer. It seems to us that China has reached a point when anything or nothing may come of this stirring of its dry bones.

THE YOUNG IDEA.

"The Head," whose words will be accepted as having some direct bearing on the manners and customs of Eton life, had some sensible things to say at a session of the International Congress on moral education. His point was that the first necessity of the development of character in the young was to emphasise an ideal of unselfishness. "The end to the colourless, childish, and undeveloped character came when the boy was given something to do as a member of the school which seemed important to him and the school." That is a flood point to make. For it is the plain fact that the modern child is very apt to be not only an insufferable and egotistical bore but also a selfish and self-centred little pig. "Boys have grown so noisy"—that was the old complaint of C.S.C. They have also grown into a queer belief that they are the most important beings in their own circle. That is the worst result of the new realisation of the debt owed to the young. In abandoning old and vicious habits of careless indifference towards the souls and characters of the young generation we have also abandoned the useful habits of a stern discipline. We want to get back the old virtues without losing the new ones if our youngsters are to grow up better men than their fathers. In Mr. Littelton's own domain the oligarchical government by Sixth Form—not to mention "Liberty"—and the much-criticised system of fagging tend to correct the errors of the modern nursery and schoolroom. But his warning is needed, and it should not go unheeded.

A SIMPLE NAME.

A father who was determined that the somewhat ordinary character of his name should be redeemed in the case of his son by a handsome addition called his son Mahershalalhashbaz. In this case, however, vaulting ambition somewhat overleaped itself, for the magnificent name, which, it may be explained has nothing whatever to do which the jockey, is destined to be made a hash of, to be corrupted, truncated, curtailed, and otherwise caused to hide its diminished head by every friend or foe who attempts to put it on paper. Anglicised, the name signifies "in hurrying to the spoil he hasteneth the prey," suggesting that it may be a family name handed down from some old Puritan and Ironside ancestor who fought under Cromwell by the side of "Bind their kings in chains and their nobles with links of iron." The Ironsides to whom this truly formidable man belonged were largely recruited in Suffolk and the neighbouring counties, another point in favour of our version of Mr. Boggis's genealogy. Nor do we desire to reflect on his worthy ancestor in suggesting that an accelerated pace towards the camp of the Cavaliers after a fight was over may have been the cause of his name. Every good Puritan in those days was expected to do his best either in church, cathedral, or camp in obliterating the most treasured possessions of the foe.

THE DEAD ALLEY.

In many respects, the report of the Commissioners of Prisons is highly satisfactory. Especially is this the case with respect to juvenile crime. Convictions have largely decreased, and there is good reason to draw favourable conclusions from the working of juvenile courts. But on one point—a point over which neither the Commissioners nor the police magistrates have any control—melancholy emphasis is laid. "When a boy leaves school the hands of organisation and compulsion are lifted from his shoulders. If he is the son of very poor parents, his father has no influence, nor indeed a spare hour, to find work for him; he must find it for himself; generally he does find a job, and if it does not land him with a dead alley at eighteen he is fortunate Or he drifts, and a tidy scholar soon becomes a ragged and defiant corner loafer. Over 80 per cent. of our charges admit that they were not at work when they got into trouble." The Commissioners quote this paragraph from the Borstal Association. A more effective concise statement of the position could not be made. It would be appalling to consider how many tragedies of the working and unemployed classes are due primarily to the simple fact that when most boys leave school, having taken unto themselves the lesson that they must work, they have nobody to get them a job. The finding one for themselves may nourish their independence to a certain extent, though this may be easily exaggerated; but the inadequacy of the jobs they find—the small prospect they offer of definite employment on the approach of manhood—is a disaster that overwhelms any small immediate advantage. Boys who have the capacity to become skilled artisans, really valuable to the community, drift in their impressionable years into loafers and casual hands; and loafers and casual hands they remain to their lives' end. Doubtless the boy with will as well as capacity can struggle and overcome such temporary drawbacks. But will is so much rarer than capacity. Nor is the street corner the place to develop it.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Picture head of "Albion" are on the wrappers. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

A SHIP'S DOCTOR

Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, Depression, Malaria—

A guarantee—a *positive* assurance! That is the strong point of this week's letter, which is emphatic and definite, and leaves no doubt of our correspondent's meaning. The letter means *certainty*, it means that a qualified, skilled and experienced man assures every reader that for Nervous Disorders, Phosferine is the *pre-eminent specific* which Royal Physicians, Nurses, and all classes of people recognise it to be. Dr. Butler's letter means, also, that the medical profession have the utmost confidence in the remedial efficacy of Phosferine: it means, further, the *certainty* that anyone will unfailingly derive benefit from Phosferine. From all parts of the world practical men and women write with the best of authority, the *authority of personal experience*, earnestly declaring, alike with Dr. Butler, that for Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, and Nervous Disorders generally, Phosferine is absolutely the most speedy, reliable, and permanent restorative of nervous force human skill has yet contrived.

Thoroughly Exterminated.

P. Butler, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., &c., late Medical Officer of the P. & O. S.S. *Somali*, *Osiris*, *Pera*, &c., writes:—"I have used Phosferine in my practice in the treatment of Neurasthenia, nervous debility, and depression from Malaria, acute disease, overwork, and various other causes. I have found it a most valuable nervous tonic and restorative, and can confidently recommend it in such cases."—July 9, 1908.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Emperor of China, And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

FORT COACH FACTORY.

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several

EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at

BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR

HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bott'e of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—NILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

FOR WOMEN DRUNKARDS.

Lady Henry Somerset's Great Work.

The following interesting article on the work of reformation being done at Lady Henry Somerset's Farm Colony at Duxhurst, written by C. S. Bremner, has appeared in the "Daily Chronicle."

The Farm Colony treats its visitors well, for there was a small motor-car awaiting my arrival at the Reigate Station, and in a few minutes I was rapidly borne over the few miles that separate the station from the Farm. The spot is an ideal one; the Surrey downs in the distance, great trees scattered here and there, woods, pasture land, hedge-rows, all those features that mark a beautiful English landscape. No wall separates the Colony from the outer world, nothing but the hedge-row that existed fourteen years ago when Lady Henry Somerset took over the land from ordinary farming operations, and began the great experiment of reclaiming inebriate women from the physical and moral degradation into which they had fallen. Neither railings nor barries are needed; every woman has solemnly promised to remain for a year under the treatment, and to the credit of all concerned it must be said they are only too ready to stay.

Nearest the road is a modest cottage home for children known as the Birds,—Nest. In the early nineties it was used as a holiday home for children who thus enjoyed three delightful weeks of country life. But the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has succeeded in depriving drunken parents of the custody of children they have abused and starved. To-day the Nest houses twenty-seven girls of all ages from 2 to 14, who find it in the only real home they have ever known.

The Sister Superintendent received me, and together we made the tour of the little houses which form the Colony. A number of them are ranged round a green somewhat like the Eastholm green of Letchworth. In the centre is the largest cottage, dedicated to Margaret Bright Lucas, a sister of John Bright, and for many years president of the British Women's Temperance Association. The dining-hall can accommodate sixty at a time; the wainscotting of stained crimson deal the simple furniture and fittings the views from the windows, over pastures, waving trees and grazing cattle, all suggest homeliness and peaceful comfort. The patients some to this hall for the chief meals, tea only being, prepared in the cottages. All the cottages but "Louth," the gift of Canon Wilde, are one-storeyed buildings of the bungalow order. Their low, thatched roofs, casement windows with dainty curtains, the little gardens overflowing with gay flowers, creepers trying to hide the clean whitewash of rubble walls, seem to fit in with the rural surroundings. I peeped into every sitting room, and in each one blue and white teachings were ready for tea, the inmates all assembling to honour the cheering hour.

In the Bright Lucas cottage there are two large work-rooms, one filled with hands-looms of the Swedish pattern where beautiful linen canvas and towels are woven. The quality of the work is admirable; if the workers had been taught weaving as half-timers—we are told by some that this is essential to perfection—and continued at it without a break, the results could not have been more perfect. And this perfection is recognised by the buyer, for recently a well-known ladies' tailor in London bought up all that the looms produce. Curtains, table cloths, and other stuffs are woven with such designs and decorations that one could scarcely believe they were not put on by hand at a later stage. The bright faced young lady in charge of the department declared that her workers had often done greater things than those on which my eyes rested admiringly, yea, enviously.

At this point the Sister Superintendent passed me over to the care of the lady gardener. Outdoor work, fresh air, fresh employment are all summoned to the aid of the inmates. Indeed, a large part of the success of the Colony is due to the variety of occupation offered. The work includes a dairy, a large farm of 180 acree, poultry runs, bee-keeping, two long hot-houses, in which melons, tomatoes, cucumbers and so forth are ruised.

CHAT WITH LADY HENRY.

As the rain began to patter down with some violence I took refuge in Lady Henry Somerset's own cottage; it is built like the others, white-washed rubble, wood, felt high gables, thatched roof. But on the moment of entering one is struck by the charm of prints and coloured engravings, dark blue walls and harmonious surroundings, objects in gleaming copper or brass. I longed for an hour to examine these things, but Lady Henry was in the doorway in the grey dress of the nurses with white cap collar and cuffs. I congratulated her on all I had seen, on the success of the work, and then we spoke of the coming reform in the Licensing Act, on the end of evil days known to us both when those who were interested in temperance reform were regarded as ridiculous fanatics, whose vagaries were enough to move friends and relatives to tears.

"But don't know whether temperance has really been worse treated than any other reform," said Lady Henry meditatively. Look at the kicks woman's suffarage is getting now. I have been in America; of you were opposed to slavery, no treatment was too bad. It's only that we are near to temperance reform that we are in it. What raised the whole temperance question to a higher platform was the publication of Rowntree and Sherwell's work on the subject in 1899. It is a classic has different from the meagre and almost puerile tracts that used to be circulated as a great ode is superior to loggerel. The book was sent to Sir William Harcourt, and I know that several members of the present Cabinet have read and marked its lessons."

"And now as to the Colony, Lady Henry. Are you your own matron now?"

"Yes, for many years I was honorary superintendent, as well as founder. But I find it pays me better in results to be the real superintendent, and I have now been so far some years. I got the idea of separate cottages for our inmates from the German Colonies for Epileptics."

"It must prove expensive to be obliged to keep a larger staff than would otherwise be necessary, a nurse for every half-dozen, at most a dozen, inmates?"

"Yes but less expensive in the long run than the barrack system, massing together numbers of individuals whose habits we must change, to whom self-respect must be restored, a new basis created for character and conduct. To have our patients in the mass, and not break them into small, manageable groups, would be a fatal error. The institution spirit is usually fatal to success. Our problem is largely psychological; we must not create a great Wall of China against our own efforts."

"And do you succeed? Is there no recidivism?"

"Of course, there is some: human effort rarely achieves complete and absolute success. We do not count a woman as cured, as really on the right road, until she has been two years away from Duxhurst in her own home. Counting by this rather high standard, we have 58, sometimes 60, per cent. of course. We are satisfied the work is worth doing."

"You begin with the physical state of the patient. I imagine?"

"Yes, we have an excellent medical officer in Dr. Walters, who works with us in whole hearted devotion to the cause. Every patient enters the hospital first, sometimes for weeks, and her case is carefully diagnosed. Very often drinking habits are due to excessive fatigue, nervous debility, strain, or derangements, to bad digestions, diseased organs. The physical cause is traced wherever possible."

DRINK A MALADY.

"You admit that drink is a malady, like insanity, and allied to it, as Dr. Norman Kerr showed?"

"Yes, in the vast majority of cases. We find great recuperative power in work; it justifies all Carlyle ever said of it. Then the variety we offer here is advantageous. To some women sewing is a pleasure and restful, to others it is a cause of nervous derangement. In any case, the patient needs to be watched, her work varied. They are all as much in the open air as possible, in order to give Mother Nature a chance. There is housework to be done, washing, mending. Every day our little homes must be an object-lesson in neatness and cleanliness. We realise that we must break the continuity of thought and association, absorb the patient in fresh work. Generally, it is about three months before the mind can begin to think differently. Theugh many are middleaged they can, and do, break with the past, and start once more."

"How many can you take?"

"Seventy-five, and twenty-seven children in the Nest. We always try to interest the women in the children; it is helpful, if any women has been committed here for ill-using her own children, we find in the Nest the beginning of new affection. The patient's own children are usually a cause of anxiety of constant thought as to how they are getting on. It shows us how extraneous circumstance has caused the ill-treatment, for the mother-heart is always there as health returns."

"You use religion as help in the work?"

"Yes, the foundation of it. We endeavour to teach the wamen those first principles on which their faith is built."

"Do you consider the lack of proper amusement among the working classes in England a great factor in the power of the drink trade?"

"Yes, enormous. I heard a cute American observe on his first visit to London that the real beast of burden is not the horse nor the costermonger's donkey, but the working man's wife. The four years I spent in the East-end confirmed his observation."

"And the new Licensing Bill, Lady Henry, does it please you?"

"They say it is not a Temperance Bill, but I shall be well satisfied when it passes. It is the beginning of control by Government; it will not stop there, any more than control of education or sanitation has stopped at a given point."

THE BEST EXERCISES FOR WOMEN.

Dancing every girl should indulge in, not necessarily the society dancing that always requires a partner, but that free and joyous expression of the emotions through the rhythmic and graceful movements of the body and limbs which delight both the performer and the observer. These are the views of Professor Dudley A. Sargent, Director of Gymnastics in one of the most famous universities in the world. He contends that the self-possession and the mental and physical poise that come from this kind of dancing, which is taught in many gymnasiums (and schools and colleges for girls), is worth everything.

The most important exercises for girls, it has been shown by recent research, are those that develop the muscles about the waist and abdomen, not alone because great muscular power in this region is required of women, but because of the effect which exercise of these parts has upon both stomachic and intestinal digestion. Strangely enough, it is the waist and abdominal region that women have rendered most inert through the conventional mode of dressing. The best exercises for developing this region of the body are the free exercises that may be practised in the gymnasium or in one's room night and morning, when free from the restrictions of ordinary clothing. Rowing is a most admirable exercise for the development of the muscles of the abdomen, waist and back, as well as those of the arms, shoulders and legs, if the sliding seat is used. Swimming is perhaps one of the best exercises for girls, because nearly all the muscles of the body are brought into a state of gentle activity.

FENCING AND INDIAN CLUBS: THEIR EFFECTS.

The head is thrown back, the chest forward, and every stroke of the arms tends to increase the chest expansion. So many muscles also are brought into action that the lungs and heart are greatly stimulated, and all parts of the body share this increase of the respiration and circulation. Moreover, swimming is an exercise that all girls should practise as a precautionary measure in case of accident on the water, and it is one of the sports in which women excel. Fencing is very much to be recommended on the same grounds. Then the Indian clubs, which give so much grace and finish to the movements of the hands and arms, are valuable agents for training one's powers of co-ordination. Juggling with the bounding balls which so delighted the maidens of ancient Greece, and to which the Japanese attribute much of their manual dexterity, is an admirable exercise for training both eye and hand to accuracy and alertness. Clubs and dumbbells, those indispensable agents of the well-equipped gymnasium, are alway serviceable and accessible for development purposes, and so are the swings, ladders, ropes, bars and much of the so-called heavy apparatus. Learning how to climb a ladder, descend a rope or swing from a bar are simply lessons in art of handling the weight of one's body by the arms which every healthy girl should be able to do. Every girl should learn to ride a bicycle, and where the opportunity presents itself, should learn to ride horseback also. Physical accomplishments bring their mental as well as physical equivalents and should be considered part of the girl's mental education. Two-thirds of the body weight consists of bones and muscles, and these parts can only be kept in condition by performing the functions for which they were created. Performing these functions not only improves the quality and tone of bones and muscles, but also the health and strength of the entire system, including brain, nerves, and heart, lungs and pelvic organs, through the effect produced upon the respiration, circulation and digestion.

WOMEN FEAR LARGE KNOTTY MUSCLES.

The possession of large muscle areas into which the blood may be drained at times to relieve blood pressure in the brain or pelvis, is a matter of the greatest importance, and often constitutes the difference between life of enjoyment and one of periodic misery. Exercises which require a considerable number of conscious contractiens of the muscles made rhythmically (as in dancing), and followed by more or less complete relaxation, seem to contribute most to their general nutrition. Many women are often deterred from making conscious muscular efforts through fear of acquiring "large, knotty muscles." There need be little fear of this, as all the muscles that most woman are likely to obtain are almost sure to be covered with more or less adipose tissue.

Golf is especially advantageous to woman, not only because it takes her out into the open country but because the game calls into particular action the muscles of the chest and the front and side walls of the waist and abdomen. If the waist is large and fleshy this game tends to reduce it. If, on the other hand, the waist is narrow and constricted, golf tends to broaden it. It is a splendid antidote for the corset, as it tends to develop the abdominal muscles which the corset makes inert. For this reason golf, concludes Professor Sargent, is a better game physically for women than for men, as these muscles are more important vitally to the former than to the latter. These are the muscles upon which the Greeks laid so much stress in their female statues, and for the development of which they prescribed so many exercises.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Church Congress was opened at Manchester on Oct. 6. After the president (the Bishop of Manchester) and the members had been welcomed at the Town Hall by the Lord Mayor and by representatives of the local Free Churches, there was a procession to the cathedral, where an opening service was held, the sermon being preached by the Bishop of Durham.

Within the cathedral all was calm and peaceful. The Lord Mayor and the mayors of boroughs within the diocese, all in their robes of office, were present. It was inevitable that there should be a pulpit reference to the unemployed, and it was made by the preacher, the Bishop of Durham.

"Public feeling," he said, "is stirred to the depths by the thought of the thousands of homes where the unemployed are looking to us for all the help our love and sacrifice can give. I believe that in the will of God there is a solution to be found, and that not by the raw haste that is half-sister to delay, but by emphasising the Christain principle that no man liveth to himself, but that all his wealth and faculties belong to Christ, and through him to others."

After the sermon a collection was taken up on behalf of the local unemployed, and reached over 110*l*.

There were also services at St. Ann's Church, where the Bishop of Gloucester preached, and at St. Philip's, Salford, where the Bishop of Perth (West Australia) was the preacher.

In the afternoon the Bishop of Manchester delivered the inaugural address in the Free Trade Hall which was packed with a great audience. A note of despondency ran through the address. The times were out of joint; the promise of the Victorian era had not been fulfilled.

Making passing reference to the cotton crisis, he predicted a time when the State would assert herself and forbid such terrible wars as strikes and lock outs. "But," he asked, "which of our modern statesmen handled great economic problems with the enthusiasm and definiteness of a Bright or a Cobden Where have we the courage of a Peel or Gladstone, or the humanitarian ardour of a Dickens? There is, too, a philantropy which is only a slight advance upon selfishness, a strong desire to get rid of the sight of Lazarus, with an uneasy consciousness that the existence of too much misery menaces the security of society."

Coming to Socialism the Bishop could not withhold admiration from "those pure and noble minds who desire to substitute the spirit of service for the spirit of competition, who are honestly willing to abandon the vantage point of privilege and social status, and to make themselves one with the people for the common good." "We recognise," he declared, "that they have learned more truly than some of us from Him who said, 'I am among you as he that serveth.'" Yet, continued the Bishop, to establish the new order of which Socialists dreamed, there must be dispossession and self-abnegation, so we were brought back to the factor which had again wrecked the forces of progress—human selfishness and human disparity of endowment.

After outlining a programme of the high practical duties of the Church, the speaker said:—"I am not advocating indifference to public affairs. We have far too much of it in the Church of England, and especially among our laity. Whether it is called spirituality or is called good breeding, or refinement, it is the shirking of the plain duty which God has laid upon us."

The Bishop passed to a suggestion for the new religious revival which should take the form of a mission to the wealthy and prosperous:—"It needs but a breath from heaven to inspire a few leaders of courage and devotion, and this century may see some healing of our sinful divisions, some undoing of the work of separation which has so long been a cause of stumbling."

So drew to an end an inaugural speech which struck a very different note from the self-satisfaction which so often marks congress addresses, and though it drew little applause, many of the audience preferred to discuss it afterwards rather than listen to closely-reasoned papers on early manuscripts, which followed.

During the afternoon Miss Gawthorpe and another lady took up a stand outside the Town Hall and delivered circulars to the clergy as they left the hall, giving the views of eminent divines on women's suffrage. Miss Gawthorpe conversed with many of them and found a large number sympathetic.

Five thousand men gave the Bishop of London a deafening welcome in the Free Trade Hall at night. "Lads of Lancashire," he began, "my greatest sympathy is with the unemployed. There are those who sneer at Bishops but for myself and my brethren I say that the Bishops, in the House of Lords are the tribunes of the people, and will fight for them."

After a short speech the Bishop of London hurried away to an overflow meeting and the Bishop of Ripon and other speakers succeeded him.

The Congress continued its sittings on Oct. 7. In the Free Trade Hall the Bishop of Manchester presided in the morning at a discussion on the subject of "Socialism." It was introduced by the Archbishop of Melbourne, and the Rev. P. Dearmer and other clergymen afterwards expounded and defended the principles of Socialism, while Mr. St. Loe Strachey and other speakers took the opposite side. In the afternoon the subject of papers and discussion was "The Care of the Church for Her Members between the Ages of Fourteen and Twenty-one," and in the evening the Dean of Norwich, the Rev. Dr. A. W. Robinson, and others dealt with the question of "The Position of the Laity in Church Work." At the Town Hall "The Supply and Training of Ordinands" was the theme of discussion at an afternoon sitting; while in the evening "Conditions of Factory Life" were described and considered by the Bishop of Southwell, Miss G. Tuckwell, Mr. G. Harwood, M.P., and other speakers. At the Midland Hall the topics at the three sittings were "Canon Law," "China, Japan, and Corea," and "Moral Problems of Industry and Commerce."

SMALL-POX IN COLOMBO.

When the N. D. L. "Seydlitz" moored at Victoria quay at 6 o'clock on the evening of October 11, an hour before her telegraphed time, considerable inconvenience was caused by the announcement that Dr. Hope, the Port Medical Officer, had placed her in quarantine owing to the outbreak of small-pox in Colombo. The passengers from Colombo for Fremantle (these include five Chinese) have been taken to the quarantine station at Woodman's Point and will, all being well, be released on Friday next. The through passengers, who had not joned the vessel at Colombo, were permitted to land at 10-30 last night. The precautions taken for discharging the Fremantle portion of the cargo—work which was begun at midnight—were most elaborate. As you are by this time aware, last evening the shipping agents in Colombo were notified by cable of the existence of quarantine here for passengers from Ceylon, and even those landing at Colombo while the steamers are in port.

AT NEGOMBO.

There has not been fortunately any fresh case of small-pox reported since the case that was discovered in Sea Street on the 14th instant. The contacts are still at the segregation camp, and are not expected to be released for another week. A house-to-house inspection of the houses in the neighbourhood has been carried out by the Police and the Local Board officers.—"Negombo Cor."

AT KANDY: NO FURTHER CASES.

There have been no further cases of small-pox at Kandy other than the one already reported. The authorities have taken all the necessary precautions to prevent the epidemic spreading. Within the area four people are down with fever.—"Kandy Cor.," October 21st.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

VISITING ASSISTANCE.

On the brass plate of a house standing in a quiet W. C. street, the legend runs, "Miss L——, Visiting Assistant," So comprehensive an offer of service courts further inquiry for the curious passerby for there are few of us who would not welcome assistance of one kind or another. In reply to the diffidently expressed question, a little lady with merry face and business-like manner, thus unfolded the mystery, not without some obvious amusement:—My profession is to play unseen the feminine part in bachelor establishments. Unmarried men of the professional class come off extraordinarily badly in the matter of their wardrobes. It is no fancy picture, the tyranny of the laundress. Generally she returns the shirts buttonless, and unwearable, other garments in rags, or roughly patched without regard to the way of material, even if the colour be approximately matched; while very often a proportion of articles are not returned at all. The wretched man is hopelessly nonplussed, when, in reply to feeble remonstrance, the laundry lady replies she "ain't never 'ad no more'n was sent 'ome Saturday." Moreover the glib asseveration may be true, since it is not impossible that the missing clothes have strayed other-whither! As for socks, the bachelor is a special providence to the hosiery trade, by reason of a foot tenderness that only disappears with matrimony.

BOOTS AND SOCKS.

No matter whether the subject be an intantry officer, a footballing medical student, or a pedestrian scientist—all of them presumably sound in the foot—every laundress and landlady states with the conviction that "Mr. —— is that tender, 'e can't abide a darned 'eel, it blisthers 'im somethin' crool." The result is foregone. Immediately the new socks "go thro'," they are whisked away to the service of some more horny-soled individual, and, since civilised society requires that Mr. —— should not go sockless, a new pair has to be purchased. A bachelor's hosiery bill is at least three times as heavy as that of the married man! These facts and others like them suggested my business, which I wonder some one else did not start years ago. I visit each of my clients' homes twice weekly, sending out and receiving back the laundry, mending linen, socks, and, so far as my skill allows, the outside garments also, sponging out stains, and generally playing the woman. If a tailor's aid is necessary, I employ a little man, to whom I can speak strongly if the work is ill done, overcharged, or kept too long, and by settling myself both his accounts and those of the laundress, I save my clients at least 10 per cent. actual cash, besides the economy in clothes.

THREE SHILLINGS A WEEK.

For this assistance my uniform charge is 3s. weekly, and I can manage from twelve to sixteen customers at a time. I visit when they are out, and rarely see any one of them, except by special request, when they want something arranged. Much demand? Oh, yes, I could double my numbers at once, and indeed am taking a partner for that very purpose. She is a skilled shirt ironer, and we mean to do all the shirts, collars, and cuffs ourselves, charging current rates. This, of course, is a novel, and not essential feature, but I fancy it will pay, and will prove attractive: my clients are always grumbling either at the destruction of their starched linen, or at its limp condition, and we shall take care to avoid both accusations. If two or three women start in partnership as visiting assistants, I should always recommend that one have mastered this difficult art. No other training is necessary for any ordinary woman having average skill with her needle, and average knowledge of the ways of masculine garments—but it is eminently desirable she should be a gentle-woman. That factor will obviate many of the superficial objections, and, above all, will aid her in the tactful management of the occasionally difficult landlady. For the most part, however, these good people are quite amenable to reason and courteous assurance. It may not be a very pretentious calling, but after all the darwbacks are comparatively few, one does not give up one's liberty, and I know of no other way in which a woman well bred, but perhaps of mediocre education, few opportunities, and little intellectual capacity, can hope to make over £2 a week from the outset. The gifted individual expects and commands a better wage, but the average governess, clerk, secretary, and so forth receives considerably less even after years of experience, and the life is far more natural and wholesome than one spent in office drudgery, for which the feminine mind and body is singularly unfitted.

SOME INDIAN DANCES.

A great feature of the year has been its dancing which has aroused an amount of interest unparalleled in our time. The other night, at the Scala Theatre, Miss Ruth St. Denis, the third American artist who has appeared during 1908, gave an interesting entertainment of dancing. There is no need to attempt to institute a comparison between her work and that of Miss Isadora Duncan. The fundamental idea of their dancing may be the same—the treatment is radically different. Miss Duncan, on the occasion when I saw her, was engaged in illustrating music and the ideas of music, and her work was of really great beauty and charm. Miss St. Denis devotes her dancing, most of which is hardly dancing in the popular sense of the word, to illustrating, or attempting to illustrate, ideas not essentially connected with music. She gives a programme consisting of what are called Indian dances which really consist of five sets of movements intended to describe different aspects of Indian life. I do not pretend to understand the esoteric meaning of any of them, yet I feel well convinced that the various poses, gestures, and steps are really and thoughtfully co-ordinated with a set of ideas. One no doubt is easily intelligible; it is the snake-charming dance, in which she uses her hands, adorned with great emerald rings, and her extraordinarily sinuous arms, to give a suggestion of the snakes. It is very cleverly, vividly done, almost to the extent of causing a shudder. In one scene, called "The Forest," she very finely suggests a native priest, a Yogi, in prayer and exaltations; in this she showed a very curious fine beauty of movement.

THE NAUTCH.

In another scene there was a Nautch girl's dance. I was told by an Anglo-Indian of experience that it was entirely accurate in spirit and execution. The popular British idea of a Nautch girl's dance is that it is very improper—this appears to be a complete delusion; as a matter of fact, the whole affair seemed remarkably Spanish, in tone with Andalusian "debauchements," with feet movements a little suggestive of step-dancing and with very graceful manœuvering of a long gauze shawl. The last and most important number is called the mystic dance of the five senses. It begins very strikingly with the interior of a temple and the ceremonial of worship of an idol, the image of Radha, the wife of Krishna. The idol comes to life, and gives five brief dances indicative of the five senses, but intended—so I understand—to show that it is only through renunciation of the pleasures of the senses that the soul can arrive at peace. It would be idle to suggest that the ignorant European can guess what the dances mean, but they are finely contrasted, full of beautiful movements, and, on the whole, quite delightful. The entertainment of Miss St Denis is interesting and charming.

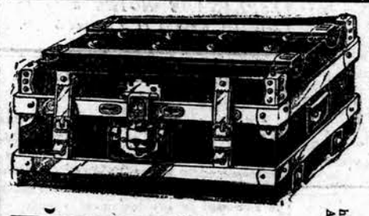
Travellers

BY LAND OR SEA

can fulfil all their requirements by paying a visit to that "Stores of all Stores."

Parry Smith & Co.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, **BOMBAY.**



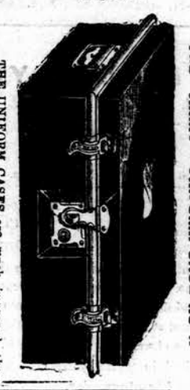
THE "RAJAH" TRUNK.

THE "RAJAH" STEEL TRUNK, near to illustration, but fitted with Bar Lock and Hasp, is made of the best 24 Gauge Steel and well protected throughout.

Size 28" 30" 32" 34"
Price, Rs. 15-12, 17; 18-12 21-8 each.

THE UNIFORM CASES are much improved, they have the undersling and fit in one piece. Thoroughly Air-Proof and Rainproof.

Size	30"	36"
Price, Rs.	32-8	39 44-8 each.



THE "ARMY" UNIFORM CASE NO 1.

THE "OFFICIAL" DESPATCH BOX, near to illustration, English made, fitted with patent Triple Lock which secures the box in three places.
Size 14" 16". Price, Rs. 22-8 25-8 each.

Travelling Cushions made of floral art muslin and fitted with clean cotton. Rs. 1-12 each.

REAL FIBRE TRUNKS.

BROWN FIBRE DEEP TRUNK, as per above.

Size:	32" by 20" by 17"	34" by 20" by 17"	36" by 20" by 18"
Price, Rs.	64-8	68-0	72-8 each.

SPECIAL FIBRE CABIN TRUNKS.

BROWN FIBRE CABIN TRUNKS, similar to illustration which are considered twice as durable as leather, yet they are very light in weight.

Size 32" by 19" by 13" 34" by 19" by 12" } Durable
36" by 22" 38" by 19" by 12" } Strong
Price, Rs. 52-8 55-8 59-8 each.

THE "ABERDEEN" DESPATCH BOX.

THE "ABERDEEN" DESPATCH BOX, Steel throughout, Enamelled Black, with Gold Lines, and fitted Good Lever Lock.

Size,	14"	16"	18"
Price, Rs.	14-8	17-8	24-0

GOLF CADDIES.

GOLF CADDIE'S. Tan Mail Canvas Golf Caddies, bound with leather stick with Tan Leather ring Tops. Size, 51" by 37" Rs. 11-8.

The "Hunting" Kit Bag.

THE "HUNTING" KIT BAG, near to illustration, made of superior Cowhide, lined Check Drill, double action Lever Lock, Brass fittings, Swing Handles, and two Straps.

Size: 24" Price, 45/
Size: 26" Price, Rs. 49-8.

CIRCULAR PILLOWS.

Circular Air Pillows, made of strong Rubber. Size: 14 in. Price, Rs. 4-8 each.

Rug Straps. Tan Leather Rug Straps, English make.

Size: 42 48 59 60 ins.
Price, Rs. 1-4 1-12 2-0 2-4 each.

The "Traveller" Steel Trunk.

THE "TRAVELLER" STEEL TRUNK, near to illustration, fitted with Strong Brass Lever Lock, strong and durable.

Size,	28"	30"	32"	34"
Price, Rs.	9-0	11-0	12-12	13-12.

The "Orient" Kit Bag.

The "Orient" Kit Bag, near to illustration, of Superior Cowhide, with four Solid Leather capped Corners, two Straps, all round fitted with best Brass Fittings and good Lock.

Size 24" Price, Rs. 52. Size 26" Price, Rs. 56 each.

Comparison of Prices will demonstrate that a saving of at least 20 per cent. can be effected by dealing direct with us.

PARRY SMITH & CO.,
Opposite Clock Tower, **BOMBAY.**

BALDNESS
CAN BE CURED.

Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless researches and experiments in my laboratory

KESHRANJAN OIL

has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.

Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Re. 1-5.

PRAMEHABINDU—Cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-puruleat discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility, Price per phial with a box of pills, Re. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.

The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Bolnses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.

Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and remedies, are transmitted free on application.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

[SHAW, WALLACE AND] CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:

ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

Stephens'
Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons
for Typewriters

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to

H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES :—

47 and 49, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

OFFICES IN THE EAST :—

CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU READ

THE FLAG,

The Magazine of the Union Jack Club ?

Each copy sold means 12 annas for the Funds of the Union Jack Club.

The contributions are by writers and artists who are among the most eminent of our time.

The "Times of India" has undertaken the publication in India free of cost and the books are on sale at all prominent book-sellers who are remitting the full amount received.

Copies may be obtained at 12 annas each or Re, 1 post free from

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Messrs. Thacker & Co., Bombay ; Messrs, Wheeler's Bookstalls in Bombay and various Railway Stations ; Messrs. Higginbottom & Co., Madras.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD.

(Near the Station).

SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,

(Bombay to the Bosphorous)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

(A Selection of Leading Cases.)

By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

FOR

Cool and Comfort

use only

B. E. C.

FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY OUR SPLENDID STOCK.

THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.

WORKS AND OFFICES,

9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

THE

SCHIEDMAYER

(*J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER*)

PIANOS.

Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

"KANDAPOLA, CEYLON.

MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

SOLE IMPORTERS AND AGENTS :

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.

ALONG WITH

ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS

COVERED BY

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a'likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,

PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC

TAXIDERMISTS,

DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 69, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

SILK TURKISH CARPETS.

A UNIQUE ASSORTMENT.

Including THE FAMOUS CARPET made to the order of IZZAT PASHA, representing a PANORAMIC VIEW of Constantinople, including the Sea of Marmora, the Harbour full of Vessels, and the celebrated Galata Bridge.

☞ *On view at Room 65, WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL daily (Sundays excepted), between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1908.

WORKMEN AS CO-PARTNERS.

SIR CHRISTOPHER FURNESS has made a very magnanimous offer to the men employed in the shipyards of Messrs. Furness, Withy and Co. in West Hartlepool, whereby they are afforded the opportunity of showing that labour can do without the employer who now "battens on the fruits of their toil." He is willing to sell to their trades unions, either singly or in combination, the shipyards owned by his firm for a sum to be determined by a jointly nominated board of assessors, or will accept the unions as co-partners. Just what the men desire, we imagine. The plan has been tried before on a small scale, but it has been found that the men, who are willing to share the profits, object to pay their proportion of the losses—the main cause of most wages disputes be it observed. But they have now the opportunity of making the experiment on a large scale. Will they accept it? Sir Christopher made the offer at a conference of trades union representatives called together to discuss the present crisis in the ship-building trade, Sir Christopher expressing his desire that the relations between capital and labour should proceed hereafter upon a more harmonious footing. With the masters in one corner and the men in another—with forces opposed in battle array which ought to be in co-operation—said he, the old basis was played out. These close federations outside the works meant ruin to the shipbuilding industry of this country. What was needed to-day was federation inside the works—a federation of good-will between masters and men—harmony instead of discord. It was the hard fact of the day that if the industries of Great Britain were to be retained and to flourish in the future as they had flourished in the past the relations between capital and labour must be so adjusted that it would be palpably in the direct interest of both to work to one and the same end. Somehow or other, striking would have to be a thing of the past if the business of shipbuilding was ever again to flourish.

Having thus prepared the way Sir Christopher Furness made his offer. It had been his practice to uphold and encourage all that was sound and sane in trade unionism, but he had an impression that the unions were unwise in maintaining the policy of an inflexible standard wage in each trade, and not allowing of higher wages for men whose skill was notable or whose industry was exceptional—a policy which would, he believed, one day be abandoned. His disposition, however, was to be in co-operation with the trade unions. Why, he asked, should not trade unions go into business on their own account? They had got the capital, they had got the organising capacity—why not? Much was heard to the effect that the day of the capitalist was over, that there was now no need for capitalist employers, that the hour had arrived for substantial experiments in labour co-partnership in its extremist form—that was to say, in direct production by labour. Well, why not try their hands there? He offered to the unions, either singly or in combination, to hand over to them the shipyards at that port as a going concern for such sum or sums as might be determined by a recognised firm of assessors, appointed by joint nomination. His company would not be exacting while they were in the preliminary stages—for part of the purchase money they would allow them ample time in which to turn round, and his representatives and himself would readily convey to them all the information at their command, and such suggestions as might prove of service. But, perhaps, they might realise by investigation in the most practical form—the form of an attempt to supersede the present system—that without the captain of industry to make and execute work, and the capitalist investor to take the risk of carrying it through, they would find it difficult to exist at all. In such case he invited them to become limited co-partners in the shipbuilding yards, as distinct from the shipowning branch of his firm, on the profit-sharing principle. But there were conditions. The initial condition was that the employe partners should prove their good faith by becoming holders of special shares, to be called employes' shares, in the capital of of the shipbuilding company owning the Middleton Shipbuilding Yard, at Hartlepool, and the Harbour Dockyard, at West Hartlepool, under his chairmanship, paying for such shares by agreeing to a deduction of 5 per cent. from their earnings until the total amount of their shares was covered. For the 5 per cent. deduction so invested in the special shares he had named, they would receive—whether the company divided any surplus profits or not—4 per cent. per annum, as fixed interest. Such an arrangement would not interfere in the slightest degree with a workman's freedom of action, while a werkman leaving the service of the company would be able to sell his shares to one or more of his fellow employes at an assessed or, it might be, an arbitrated value, based on the market price of the day.

What offer could be fairer? It might be supposed that the trades unions would have jumped at the offer. They did nothing of the kind. They looked the gift-horse in the mouth and examined each tooth carefully. An enterprising journal sent out representatives to ascertain the views of the trades unions and found that it is not looked upon in a favourable light. Mr. Steadman, M. P., impolitely declared that "the trade unions of this country were not built up in a spirit of fear of the shipbuilding industry. As shipwrights our union men are not to be beaten in this or any other country. We are passing through a crisis it is true, but so are others, and it is not fair to blame the men, Socialists or not. The truth of the matter is this : Sir Christopher Furness sees labour no longer in the position it was and he would alter that position at any cost to save his own skin. Thus it is he comes forward, like the good fairy in the pantomime, with proposals not worth the paper they are written on. Personally, I think that both offers will be rejected. In any case I can say this : that if the trade unions wanted to set up business they could do so to-morrow without any such assistance as is being offered us to-day." Mr. Lee, the Secretary of the Social Democratic Federation, said his party could not approve the proposition of Sir Christopher Furness because they were dead against anything in the nature of profit-sharing between employer and employed. Such a system, he declared, meant that the men would sweat themselves to increase their bonus, and by overproduction bring about a trade crisis which would involve in disaster those who were not working under similar conditions. Mr. Richard Bell, M. P., remarked that the experiment would be one which we should all watch with the keenest interest. Mr. Bell added that if neither of the offers was accepted it would be a serious reflection upon organised labour. Mr. G. J. Wardle, M. P., said the first offer was practically impossible on account of the amount of capital involved. The other offers were open to the objection that they presented a shadow but withheld the substance. And so the British workman will prefer to quarrel and strike rather than incur the slightest risk of fluctuation in his income. But less attention will be paid in future to his railings against the capitalist than has hitherto been the case.

KIAMIL PASHA. KIAMIL PASHA, the new Turkish Grand Vizier, seems the man of the moment in the somewhat uncertain area of Porte politics. He has received high encomiums from that perspicacious Sovereign and Statesman, King Edward the Seventh. The man who rises in Turkey to direct the helm of State seldom keeps his hand long on the wheel, for the capricious winds that disturb the tranquillity of the Porte too often sweep him from his post and he drops into the waters of oblivion to rise no more. This cannot be said of Kiamil Pasha. He has been more than once Grand Vizier. He is now old enough to have fathomed the cause of failure in many of his predecessors, for he is 75 years of age. That experience with his calm courage and cool head may enable him to command success in the colossal task of establishing and consolidating the new regime even if the more ardent of the Young Turk Party think he moves but slowly in the path of progress and reform. If they can refrain from yielding to the temptation to dictate to the "man at the wheel," and patiently wait for results, all will be well, even in Turkey. But what vanguard of a revolutionary party ever exercised steady self-control at a critical period or for long together? The circular issued by the Minister of War forbidding public speech-making of an agitating nature by members of the Committee of Reform will, if obeyed, strengthen the hands of the Grand Vizier. M. Ralli, the leader of the Opposition in the Greek Parliament, has always been in favor of an *entente* with Turkey, and in his recent visit to Monastir and Salonika, he took the opportunity during his cordial reception in both towns, to impress on his countrymen there the wisdom of assisting the Young Turks—many of whom were present at the banquets in his honor—to consolidate the new regime, which he faithfully believed would secure the welfare of both peoples. This demarche should make for the pacification of Macedonia.

In Kiamil Pasha the Reform Party must recognise that they have a Liberal who has proved his sincerity in many ways. Though more than once Grand Vizier, with much power in the old regime, a very different one from the present, he is still a poor man. Understanding as he does international politics, he has seen the wisdom of concentrating his energies on internal problems, and of not grasping at advantages that might bring about embarrassments with Foreign Powers. In this spirit he strove for a peaceable restoration of the *status quo* in Persia, while in the Egyptian question he recognised that suspicions of British policy were as unworthy as they were unwise and that a friendly understanding between England and France was the best security for the interests of Turkey. With the Armenians he is *persona grata*, for they do not forget that Kiamil Pasha cut short the massacres which cost them dear before he became Grand Vizier. He not only put an end to the slaughter, but banished Moussa Bey, the powerful Kurd and the arch-enemy of Armenians, to the Hedjaz. If he is as successful in conciliating the Bulgarians in Macedonia he will have crowned his work for the Turkish Empire. That the old racial animosity between Macedonians and Bulgarians should entirely die out would be too much to hope. Will the Bulgarians be granted independence under the new dispensation is a question that must be raised before long. As long as Kiamil Pasha's influence with the Sultan—at present considerable—lasts he may smile at the reactionaries and the more impatient Young Turks, even if they should combine against him. The former resent the loss of the fat sinecures and perquisites they enjoyed under the old regime, and the latter may feel that the new Grand Vizier does not move fast enough to realise their rosy dreams. It is expecting a Herculean work of the old but intellectually vigorous Kiamil Pasha that he should regenerate Turkey from the Danube to the Bosphorus. But he may be relied on to do all that wisdom and prudence dictate. Times are changed since Turkey was considered by European statesmen as a hopelessly degraded Empire only fit for dismemberment—and friendly partition. A brighter and better future seems dawning for the Porte.

AIRSHIP HARBOURS. A PROOF of confidence in the staying powers of aeroplanes and their tribe is contained in an announcement made in the "Frankfurt Gazette" of September 26, that the Company, formed to build the new series of airships on Count Zeppelin's rigid model will institute a competition for the designing of stations in the vicinity of large towns in which airships may find refuge. The plan for these sheds or stations would not be too ambitious at first. Accommodation for two air vessels at one time would suffice. The resistance of roof and walls to heat radiation will be an important factor, for an equable temperature is a necessity for an airship in repose. Heating and lighting must, nevertheless, be provided for, as well as means for the rapid opening of either end of the shed. Cheapness and convenience will be the chief considerations and to attain these, with due attention to excellence in the materials used in construction, only tenders from such firms as have large equipments will be considered. With stations ready to receive them, airships need not limit their trips to a race course or a parade ground, they can sail away confident of suitable shelters in various localities. At the same time comes information of the successful launching of the Aero Club Institute in England. It has five aims in view, the encouragement of the study of aerial flight, examining and reporting on practical suggestions for aviation, obtaining a suitable ground for testing machines, lectures and demonstrations, and the establishment of an organ dealing solely with the subject of aerial flight. There is, besides, the new Aeroplane Club, founded by Captain W. G. Windham, a King's foreign service messenger, and at this a meeting will soon be held where the merits of aeroplane, or heavier than air flying machines, will be discussed. Inventors and all who are interested in aerostation will meet with encouragement from this Club. Nor will the practice of easy flight be neglected by the members. Motor firms will be invited by Captain Windham to arrange for the use of an 8-cylinder aero engine by members for testing purposes. It cannot be said that the science of aerostatics is dying out for want of enthusiasm. Meanwhile the French Aero Club has awarded its Gold Medal to the brothers Wright, and Mr. Wilbur Wright has accomplished the second trial flight to satisfy M. Lazare Weiller before his purchase of the aeroplane.

THE necessary surveys for the conversion of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway to broad gauge have lately been made. The new alignment will give a slightly shorter length of line.

The Calcutta Club intend to give a farewell dinner, followed by an evening party, to Sir Andrew Fraser on Saturday the 28th November, and are now making preliminary arrangements to that end.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

SOUTH AFRICAN ATHLETICS.

Golf.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

SOME important matters claimed the attention of the delegates at the Amateur Athletic Association Committee meeting early in the week. One was the foul running of J. C. Carpenter, of the American Olympic team, in the 400 metres race at the Olympic Games. As anticipated, Carpenter has been permanently suspended, which he well deserves. It will be remembered that the American authorities presented him with a silver cup, as a reward for having impeded and jostled Lieutenant Halswelle—An object lesson of the different views English and American officials hold on what constitutes fair play. Of course all thought of good relations between English and American athletic authorities is now out of the question and probably a quarter of a century will not right matters. Under these circumstances, it is short sighted policy of the home authorities to decline (with regret) a working agreement with the Australian Athletic Association. Now that the breach with America has come about, the English body ought to form a close alliance with the bodies governing athletics in Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India and when the next Olympiad comes round, see to it that we have a United British Empire team and not a divided one. Some day the over-seas countries in the Empire will send representatives to an Imperial Parliament in London and sportsmen should be the first to introduce this policy into their own affairs.

A LONG DISTANCE RACE.

As Marathon Racing has come to stay, it is disappointing that the Amateur Athletic Association did not feel disposed to foster long distance running by deciding to promote an annual race of 25 miles —either on the track or road. One also wonders why the governing body shows no indication to foster standing high and standing long jumping, the hop, step and jumps, and throwing the discus and javelin—all Olympic events, but sadly neglected here. Fortunately we have a Club willing to promote an annual Marathon Race, viz., the Polytechnic Harriers, and in all probability "the actual course for the Olympic Race will be used. The proprietor of a London Sporting Daily (the "Sporting Life" has promised to put up a trophy not to be won outright, and the event ought to do a lot of good. We now want a Midland and Northern Club to also promote an annual race at 25 miles, which would soon lead to the development of some fine stayers.

GOOD MIDLAND SPORTSMEN.

It is pleasing to contrast the action of the Midland Counties Cross-Country Association with that of the Southern body in regard to the International Cross-Country Race. While the latter withdraw, rather than pay £15 a year towards expenses, the Midlands are willing to go on, though the share will now be more. It does one good to see the Midlanders take such an action, as the policy of the Southerners is tended to give Welshmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen and Frenchmen a strange notion of their ideas of sportsmanship.

SOUTH AFRICAN ATHLETES.

All who saw C. Hefferon's plucky efforts in the Marathon Race, are naturally interested to learn that there is some possibility of his running a match with McArthur, the cross-country champion of the Transvaal, and who won the South African Marathon Race in which Hefferon broke down. That the Irish athlete is a splendid runner there can be no doubt and the fact that he has already defeated Hefferon will naturally induce many people to fancy him. The writer had the privilege of watching Hefferon do some of his training on the Newbury roads and also followed him for many miles during the great race and saw his plucky finish. Only a little over-anxiety to win by a big margin deprived Hefferon of first honours, and he is a great stayer. Should, therefore, McArthur defeat the Englishman, the former will surprise your correspondent. Another item about a South African athlete is that R. E. Walker, the brilliant little Natal sprinter, has taken to lacrosse and he turned out in a game at Manchester last Saturday. This is a grand pastime to keep an athlete fit and more of our runners might take it up during the winter.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The professional athletic meeting at the Stadium to-morrow (Saturday) ought to provide some interesting sport. The Marathon Race is the big thing and some splendid entries have been sent in. Aldridge and Redhill and Johnson of Rochdale are the pick of the Englishmen, and Siret and Cibot of France are two others, who ought to go close. Postle of Australia looks like taking the 100 yards, and Day of Blackpool should win the "quarter," while the "mile" appears very open. Both Postle and Day have won sprints during the week and it will be interesting to see how their running will compare with that of the amateur cracks who performed at the Olympic Games.

BILLIARDS.

One of the most important rules of the new Billiards Control Club and Union is that the names of the makers of the tables, cues etc., supplied to the Club will not appear on these articles. This at once places the new body outside trade influence—if indeed the names of such sportsmen as Rimington, Wilson, R. D. Walker (an old Middlesex cricketer), Spencer Golan, and G. W. Hillyard (of lawn tenns fame) who are in the council is not sufficient guarantee of this,

A week ago it was my pleasing task to write of H W. Stevenson's wonderful form, and now a word of praise can be meted out to his great rival C. Dawson. The Huddersfield player has been somewhat slow to run into form, but he showed early in the week that he is still the Dawson of old by making a beautiful break of 565. This is the second best break of the season so far, and experts who saw it agreed that it compares favourably with any of Dawson's efforts. It was not until the marker had called 458 that he encountered serious difficulty, but he surmounted this with a beautiful run-through cannon. He finally came to grief trying for a red loser into the top left pocket (the ball wobbling in the Jaws) after being on his feet 45 minutes. A few more such breaks and everyone will be anxious to see Dawson meet Stevenson for championship honours —a match which is almost certain to come off this season.

GOLF.

The final of the professional Golfers Association £240 Tournament produced a splendid struggle. This was decided on the Mid-Surrey course, which naturally suited J. H. Taylor, and he reached the final by virtue of defeats over Braid, Ray, Gray and Sherlock. His rival for premier honours was F. Robson of Brombow and who ought some day to take the championship. He beat such good men as Tingery, Ball, Sayers and Mayo in the preliminaries and only just failed to defeat Taylor. At the end of the morning round he was three up, but Taylor gained the lead at the fifth hole in the second round, after which it was a splendidly contested game. Robson was only one down at the eleventh and fourteenth holes, but after holding the next three, Taylor was the eighteenth and so took the match by 2 up. The respective scores were Taylor 77 and 74 and Robson 75 and 81. Taylor of course is well known, but the runner up only came into prominence during the last open championship. He is 23 years of age, tall and loosely built, can drive a wonderful long ball and is very good on the green. Though he did not quite—win in the event under notice, he showed form which points to his taking the highest honours at no distant date.

FOOTBALL.

Once more matters are lively in the Rugby football world, four prominent players having been suspended by the Rugby Union, while the affairs of the Leicester Club are to be inquired into. Most of us know some malpractices prevail in Rugby circles, but generally speaking the game is pure. It would be well if as much could be said anent the professional side of Association. Just now a few honest legislators are anxious to abolish the farcical wage limits. "A propos" of this, a well known writer on football recently asked if any sane man could imagine a prominent Scotch player, getting £6 a week in Scotland (where there is no wage limit), leaving this to join an English club where the wage limit is £4 a week,—and yet we see this happen sometimes. The wage limit in England is a farce and besides tending to dishonest methods, is unfair to players, who should be entitled to receive what they are worth.

RECENT PLAY.

The Australian Rugby Amateurs are still unbeaten and after defeating Cornwall (champion county) by 18 points to 3 they vanquished Glamorgan on Wednesday by 16 points to 3. The visitors showed in the latter game that they are a better side than most of us thought and they rose to the occasion. It may be added that the All Blacks beat Glamorgan by 9 points to 3 and the South Africans prevailed by 6 to 3, so that the Australians can well feel proud of their performance. The other team (professional) from Australia, which is playing under Northern Unions Rules, opened the tour with a victory over Mid-Rhondd by 20 points to 6, following which they gained a very narrow win over Bradford by they margin of one point.

The most notable happening in First League football on Saturday was the first defeat of Sheffield Wednesday, which came about on the team visiting Sunderland, the latter playing a fine game and scoring 4 goals to 2. Another notable match took place at Bury, where the home side played Manchester United to a draw, 2—2, the first point the latter team has dropped. Newcastle also drew at Bristol and with Everton successful on visiting Liverpool, the positions are now:—Manchester United, 11 points for 6 games, Newcastle 11 for 7 and Everton 10 for 7. The number of unbeaten teams in the Second Division has also been reduced to one, as Blackpool failed when visiting Barnsley (4—0). Birmingham thus alone remains with a clean bill and a record of 11 points in 6 games. Southampton dropped the first point of the season in the Southern League campaign on entertaining Crystal Palace on Monday, a draw (4-4) resulting. This leaves the Saints on top with 15 points for 8 games ; Crystal Palace, 13 for 6, coming next.

The big match in Scotland on Saturday was the semi-final of the Glasgow Cup (replay), about 40,000 spectators seeing the triumph of Celtic over Glasgow Rangers by 2 goals to 0. This is the first defeat of Rangers this season but they are still going well for League honours with 13 points for 7 games, following which come St. Mirren, 13 for 8 games, Dundee and Aberdeen 13 for 9, and Clyde 12 for 7 engagements.

THE TURF.

When the obituary list for the season is compiled, that relating to sires will be a longer one than usual. Two well known horses in Velocity and Perth have died since the last letter was despatched, and both will be missed. Perth has made a big name during the six years he has been at the stud in France, but Velocity has only had one season. His racing career is quite recent, so that many will recollect how he won two Doncaster Cups in succession, beating the best horses in training last year. He was purchased by Mrs. H. V. Jackson for a very low figure and after winning the Cambridgeshire as a 3 year old, was offered for sale, when no one would pay the reserve of £5,000. His owner had the laugh subsequently, however, and declined an offer of £15000 sovereigns from a Belgian breeder, after Velocity had won the Doncaster Cup the second time. Writing of deaths, a well known sportsman in Mr. Owen Williams has just passed away, the deceased being a very keen supporter of steeplechasing.

THREE TRIPLE EVENTS.

Three jockeys have recently scored three wins at one meeting. Maher did so at Alexandra Park and so gained a lead of five on Higgs by making his record 106. Trigg rode three winners at Leicester and Randall followed up with a like performance on the second day of the meeting, so all three horsemen have lately been prominent.

RADIUM BEATEN.

The Prix de Conseil at Paris on Sunday was thought to be a good thing for Radium, 5 years, 8st 9lbs, but Binion 4 years, 10st 11lb, beat the English horse by half a length. Even allowing for the change of conditions and that Radium was last away, this makes the French colt to be a wonderful performer as he was giving more than weight for age to the crack three-year-old Sauge Pourpre.

The Imperial Produce Plate of £3,000, six furlongs, was the chief event at Kempton Park to-day, the spoils going to Sir D. Cooper's Vivid from Sir J. Robinson's The Whirlpool. Maher rode Vivid and it is to be hoped the winner will be less disappointing than several other of Sir D. Cooper's youngsters which commenced so well.

IN GENERAL.

When the Scottish Rugby F. U. opened its own ground at Inverleith in 1899, there was debt of £7,309 but the balance on the right side is now £700, with such a valuable asset as the ground named.

Johnnie Summers and J. Britt (U. S. A.) have started training for their coming bout.

Sir Martin (United States) is expected to be a strong candidate for next year's Derby.

Stevenson made a break of 334 yesterday and finished up the day only 213 points behind Inman —who is in receipt of 2,200 in 10,000 up.

Cornwall (champion county) will represent Britain in the Rugby Olympic Tournament.

The Black Watch beat the Argyle and Southerland Highlanders in the final of the Golf Challenge Cup by 2 matches to 1.

Darragon recently defeated A.E. Wills and others in paced matches at 20,940 kilometres at Paris, Wills, the hour record-holder, being last.

Another of Australian Rugby footballers has had the misfortune to break his leg. This happened on Saturday while he was officiating as linesman, one of his own side running into him.

Hackenschmidt is now wrestling in England, but ignoring challenges from Lemm of Switzerland.

MR. HUGH WARD'S London Comedy Co., which will appear at the Empire Theatre on November 7th, commenced their Eastern tour at Colombo on Saturday last before and overflowing audience. The members of the Company received a splendid reception, the first appearance of Mr. Hugh Ward and Miss Grace Palotte being each the occasion of an ovation. Prior to the opening performance a ball was given at the Grand Oriental Hotel in honour of the Company.

BALKAN WAR CLOUDS.

STILL HEAVY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

M. Izvolsky has left Berlin on his return to St. Petersburg.

An official statement published in Berlin declares that Germany does not object to the principle of the Conference, but she cannot assent to the proposals for discussion to which Austria objects.

These points will be the subject of further negotiations.

Germany and Russia, the statement adds, will persevere in their endeavour to reach a peaceful and just solution of the difficulties.

The Foreign Office has issued a denial to the statement that the interruption of the negotiations between Turkey and Austria is due to the advice or influence of the British Government, in whose opinion a direct arrangement would smooth the way to a general settlement, but Turkey is the best judge of her own interests.

AZERBAIJAN.

Russian Movements.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

Reuter wires from Teheran that no news has been received of any actual violation of the frontier, although two regiments of Cossacks are concentrated at Julfa and the Russians have threatened to advance if their interests at Tabriz are endangered.

Reuter telegraphs from Constantinople that the Russian Foreign Office has informed the Ottoman Ambassador that Russia is moving troops into Azerbaijan, in accordance with her understanding with Great Britain to restore order, after which she will retire. The advance to Tabriz will depend upon Consular advices thence.

INCOME-TAX IN JAPAN.

European Concession.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Mackinnon-Wood, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to Mr. Nield, said he understood that Japan was preparing an answer to the protest made by Great Britain, France and Germany, relative to state and municipal income-tax.

There had been no attempt on the part of Japan to evade the award of the Hague Conference, regarding the taxation of foreign concessions, but merely a difference of opinion with regard to the interpretation of the award.

"UNIVERSAL LOAFERDOM"

Mr. Burns's Trenchant Warning.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

A debate took place in the House of Commons last night, on the unemployed question.

The discussion, which was of a lively character, was preceded by fifty-five questions.

Mr. Keir Hardie then moved an amendment declaring that the Government's proposals were inadequate. He threatened to advise his suffering constituents to shock the country out of its inertia.

Mr. Burns made a spirited defence, but was subjected to a fire of interruptions on the part of Labour members. He said that injudicious charity would create universal loaferdom.

Mr. Keir Hardie's amendment was rejected by 236 votes against 68, and a resolution, expressing approval of the Government's policy, was adopted by 196 votes against 35.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

Question of Concessions.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Colonel Seely said he hoped that Lord Crewe's communications with the Transvaal would secure concessions to Indian professional men.

Considerable concessions, he added, had already been made.

BLUE-JACKETS IN S. AFRICA.

A Great Success.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

Sir Percy Scott's squadron has left Durban for East London and Capetown. The visit has been a great success.

Contingents of blue-jackets visited Pretoria, Johannesburg, and Bloemfontein. The behaviour of the men was everywhere excellent and not a single desertion took place.

STADIUM FOOTBALL.

Australians Victorious.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

The final tie of the Olympic Games Rugby Football contest was played off in the Stadium this afternoon, when the Australians beat the United Kingdom by 32 points against 3.

CALCUTTA CONSUL.

Transferred to Melbourne.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

Commendatore Mercatelli, Italian Consul-General in Calcutta, has been transferred to Melbourne.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

The Laurier Administration Vindicated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The elections in Canada are proving an ample vindication of the Laurier administration.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been elected for Ottowa.

The returns for East Quebec are not yet complete, but they indicate a majority of fifty as against sixty-six at the last Parliament.

Columbia, resenting the Government Oriental immigration policy has elected four Opposition candidates.

BRITISH PILGRIMS IN ROME.

Received by the Pope.

ARCHBISHOP BOURNE'S SPEECH.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The Pope yesterday received 965 English pilgrims in Rome and offerings were made amounting to several thousand pounds.

Archbishop Bourne gave a dinner to the English and German pilgrims in Rome last night. He referred to the co-operation of the British and German priests and hoped for the continuance of cordial relations on the part of both peoples.

The Archbishop's speech was enthusiastically cheered, both nationalilities fraternising freely.

THE COTTON LOCK-OUT.

Meeting of Lancashire Mayors.

FRESH PROPOSALS TO THE MASTERS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The Lancashire Mayors meet at Manchester to-day to discuss joint action regarding the distress resulting from the cotton look-out.

The meeting of the representatives of the spinners, cardroom workers and weavers at Manchester, over which Mr. Shackleton, the Labour M.P., presided, decided to submit fresh joint proposals to the masters.

MAHARAJA OF BENARES.

Lettter on India.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The Maharaja of Benares, writing to the "Times" to-day, denounces the agitation in favour of making India self-governing by which the Native States would lose their identity and individuality.

The British, he says, ought to try to preserve the fabric of the Indian Empire as it was built up by the most talented Britons co-operating with the forefathers of the present Chiefs.

The Maharaja also protests against the mixing up of Boycotting and Swadeshism as tending to provoke retaliation and to destroy the Indian export trade.

HOME RACING.

The Cambridgeshire Betting.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The latest betting on the Cambridgeshire is as follows :—

9 to 4 against ..... Cocksure II
15 to 2 against ..... Poor Boy
100 to 8 against ..... Land League
100 to 6 against Succour and Siver Heeled.
20 to 1 against Bushranger and Simonson.
25 to 1 against ..... Billy the Verger.
25 to 1 against ..... Temeraire.
Scratching.—The Nut.

SIR JOHN HEWETT.

Tour Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 27.

Sir John Hewett, now on tour, arrives at Bhimtal on the 30th and leaves for the plains the following day. He leaves Kathgodam by motor for Bareilly, arriving there on the 31st, remains there till November 10th, when he motors to Lucknow.

EARTHQUAKE AT DEHRA DUN.

A Light Shock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 27.

A light earthquake shock was experienced at Dehra Dun early on Saturday morning.

THE EXODUS FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 27.

The Viceroy's stables in charge of Mr. Elliott, Superintendent, are expected to leave for Calcutta on November 15th and the Viceroy's Body-Guard will follow about a week later.

The death from cholera at Peshawar is reported of Miss Katherine Greigg, Lady Superintendent of the Duchess of Connaught Zenana Mission Hospital.

THE RUNGPUR CASE.

Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27.

The "Statesman" publishes the following telegram, dated Rungpur, October 26th :—

The resumed hearing of the case against Isham Chandra Chakerbatty, peshkar in the Magistrate's Court at Rungpur, Asutosh Mazumdar, naib of Rai Saheb of Dinajpur, and Mahendra Lal Lahiri, son of Dr. Durgadas Lahiri of Rungpur, under Sections 309 and 402 of the Indian Penal Code, was taken up to-day by Mr. Vas, District Magistrate, Rungpur.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Chatterji, Government Pleader, on behalf of the Crown, filed an application praying for permission to withdraw from the prosecution, under Section 494, Criminal Procedure Code, as the Crown was not at present in a position to adduce further evidence in the case, on account of the murder of Narendra Nath Gossain, the approver, in the Alipore Conspiracy Case, on whose evidence the prosecution in the present case principally relied to substantiate the case for the prosecution.

Babu Rajani Kanta Bhattacharji, pleader for the defence, pressed for a finding on the evidence that there was absolutely no case against Ishan Chandra Chakerbatty, so that this prosecution may not stand against the getting back of his appointment.

The Court passed orders discharging the accused under Section 494.

THE "BANDE MATARAM."

Defends its Attitude.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27.

The "Bande Mataram" has appeared again this morning. In its leading article, under the heading "Quite Ourselves" it writes :

"The bureaucracy, mad with rage in its futile search for the master mind of the 'Bande Mataram,' has decided to bring about its practical overthrow in other ways. The 'Bande Mataram' has raised the hymn of liberty and offended the powers that be. We challenge anybody to prove that it has anything but an honest and unimpeachable ring about its utterances. To discover any criminal intention in our references to the doings of our men, is to condemn the iliads of the world and proscribe high thoughts and sentiments. We have tried to establish the movement on the bedrock of spirituality, to find for it the sanction of religion and ethics, to bring on it the blessings of the 'rishis' of Hindustan, and to suggest that it can even remotely incite or support any bad 'karma' is a malicious misrepresentation, which the awakened guardian angel of Indian spirituality will not tolerate."

MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

A Magistrate Examined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27.

The hearing of the Midnapore case was resumed yesterday, when Mr. S. N. Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate, was keenly cross-examined in regard to the confession of one of the accused, Surendra Nath Mukerjee.

GOSSAIN'S MURDERERS.

Execution Fixed for 10th Nov.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27.

November 10th is the date fixed for the execution of Kanai Lal Dutt and Satyendra Nath Bose, the murderers of Gossain, the approver in the bomb case.

CAVALRY MANŒUVERS.

Troops Engaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 27.

The Divisional Cavalry Manœuvres will take place at Rupar early in December next. The troops will consist of the Umballa Cavalry Brigade, the 10th Lancers from Jullundur, the 12th Cavalry, marching from Multan to Allahabad, and the Patiala Imperial Service Lancers.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 27.

In connection with the extensive manœuvres which are preparing in N.-W. India, the Mountain Batteries of the 2nd Division will now concentrate at Kakul camp, near Abbottabad, instead of at Manshera. The change is made on medical grounds.

E. B. S. RAILWAY.

Employs Soldier Guards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway employs soldier conductor guards on all mail and passenger trains, who will have no other duties but to look after passengers, and be on the "qui vive" for train thieves.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S NURSING Sister Miss F. J. Harris, retires from the 26th proximo and Miss L. T. Tompkins from the 14th instant.

MR. J. S. J. MCCALL, who was recently appointed Director of Agriculture in Nyassaland, has been interviewed in Colombo. He was formerly farming in Australia, but gave that up and joined the Egyptian Agricultural Service, where he made considerable acquaintance with cotton-growing. Since leaving Egypt in May last, Mr. McCall has been to the Southern States of America looking into cotton-growing. He thinks cotton is the hope of Nyassaland, exports having increased in four or five years from sterling value £3 to £17,000, last year.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Wednesday, October 28.

The following arrivals and departures are published :—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Capt G M Glynton, 2-3rd Gurkhas, s. s. "Arcadia." 16th October ; Lieut G F Paterson, 34th Sikh Pioneers, Major F W Birch, 30th Punjabis, ex. s. s. "Persia," 9th October ; Capt D A Thomson, R E, Major H R Blare, King's R Rifles, Lieut G T Drake-Brockman, 18th Infantry, Capt E E Woodcock, 4th Rajputs, Major S H Powell, 1st P W O, Sappers and Miners, Lieut W H Roberts, R E, Lieut E J E Poole, 46th Pabjabis, Col D C F MacIntyre, 1-4th Gurkhas, Ex. s. s. "City of Glasgow," 21st October ; Lieut B G S Clarke, 66th Punjabis, s. s. "Marmora," 23rd October; Major W Glasgow, the Queen's, Lieut G N Dyer, the Queen's, Lieut F Etheridge, 7th Rajputs, Capt J P Bally, 14th Jat Lancers, Capt A C R Nutt, R H A, Lieut E C Fleming, R F A, Lieut G D Pennington, 14th Sikhs, Lieut C S Lindsay, 55th Rifles, Lieut-Col F G F Browne, Royal Warwicks, Lieut M S Young, 14th Lancers, Lieut-Col C C Anderson, 28th Punjabis, Major C K Anderson, 28th Infantry, Major V G Drake-Brockman, I M S, Capt E A Faoan, 36th Jacob's Horse, Brig-Genl I S Keir, Allahabad, Col H P Whitehead, R A M C, Ex. s. s. "Marmora," 23rd October; Major C Ainslie, R E, Major J B Anderson, R A M C, Major J C Rimington, R E, Col E Rivett-Carnac, 8th Cavalry, Ex. s. s. "Salsette," 26th October; Chief Chemical Examiner Arthur Marshall, Ordnance Dept, s. s. "Marmora," 23rd October.

Departures.—Major F W Hawke, S and T Corps, Lieut G A Delme-Murray K Shrops, per s s "Persia," 24th October.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Major W G Cooper, 34th P H., Lieut C C Hickie, 122nd Rajputs, Ex. s. s. "City of Glasgow," 1st October ; Capt R C L Sweeney, S and T Corps, Major Priestly, 80th Infantry, Capt E G W Pratt, 95th Infantry, Lieut-Col C J W Grant, V C, 92nd Punjabis, Major H W Hilliard, S and T Corps, Ex. s. s. "Marmora," 23rd October ; Lieut E B Fawcett, 92nd Punjabis, Lieut H A Gilum-Webb, Worcesters, Ex. s. s. "Arcadia," 16th October ; Major C S Fellows, 108th Infantry, Lieut P F Pope, 1st Brahmans, Ex. s. s. "Marmora," 16th October : Lieut-Col R W Nicholson, S and T Corps, Lieut-Col W E A Blakeney, 3rd Skinner's Horse, Lieut P H Martin, 43rd Regt, Ex. s. s. "Salsette," 26th October.

Departures.—Capt McCowen, I M S, Capt C Hordern, R E, per s. s. "Persia," 24th October.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 27.—Major Ainslie, R E, from England.
Maj Remington, R E, from England.
Col Money, A A G, from England.
Col Western, A A G, from England.
Maj Murray, The Connaught Rangers. from England.
Lieut B Rooks, R F A, from England.
Lt-Col McIntyre, 8th Rajputs, from England.
Maj Johnson, 22nd Punjabis, from England.
Lieut Brodee, R L, Scots Fusiliers, from England.
Capt Lee, the Cameronians, from Cawnpore.
Capt Breakey, Ordnance, from Simla.
Lt-Genl Sir Barrow, from Rawalpindi.
Maj Pau, from Rawalpindi.
Capt Johnston, 4th Cav, from England.
Lieut Cradley, 4th Cav. from England.
Lt-Col Griffiths 16th Cav, from England.
Lieut Spankse, 42nd Deoli Regt, from Pachmari.
Lt-Col Whittall, 95th Russell's Inf, from England.
Lt-Col Jones, R A M C, from Kamtee.
Lieut Ferris, 33rd Cav from England.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 27.—Lieut. Allun, R. G. A. to Quetta.
2nd Lt. Reynolds, York and Lanc. Regt., from Quetta.
Chemical Examiner Marshall, Ord. Dept., to Ferozepore.
Col. Western, A. A. G., to Lahore.
Maj. Murray, The Connt, Rangers, to Dagshai,
Maj. Byres, King's Dra. Gds., to Castalia.
Lt.-Col. McIntyre 8th Rajputs, to Lucknow.
Maj. Stuart, R. G. A. to Calcutta.
2nd. Lt Creasy Durh, R. F. A., to Shanghai.
Lieut. Martin, 43 Erinpura Regt., to Erinpura.
Maj. Laing, 12 Pioneers, to Jhansi.
M. Genl. Sir Murray, 9th Div., to Bangalore.
Lieut. Carrington, R. H. A., to Kirkee.
Capt. Mackre 64 Pioneers, to Belgaum.
Lt. Col. Whittall, to Jubbulpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 27.

Captains Sarel, 11th Lancers, and Hall, 13th Lancers, have been selected for temporary employment in the Remount Department.

Approval has been given to the resignation of their Commissions by the following officials:—

Lieutenants Malcolm, Highland Light Infantry ; Milward, Gloucestershire Regiment ; and Thirkwell White, Middlesex Regiment.

The following postings of Royal Artillery are ordered :—

Captain Salt, Adjutant, Royal Horse Artillery, Meerut, to 4th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Lahore.

Captain Allardyce, 4th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Lahore, to "P" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant Campbell, 50th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to "N" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Umbala.

BANDMANN THEATRE.

"The Beauty of Bath."

THE Ellis Opera Company played "The Beauty of Bath" last night with Miss Doreen O'Connor as the "Beauty." Miss O'Connor played with much spirit and all the other players did their best. The story of the "Beauty of Bath" is somewhat complicated, and as the play has been seen before in Bombay it need not be described.

A tribute to little Miss Primmer is well deserved. She had to play not merely an old woman's part, but a sentimental creature of the gin-tippling slavey type, and so admirably was she made up for the part that until she opened her mouth nobody in the theatre recognised her. By her impersonation of Mrs. Goodge, Miss Primmer proved her consummate stage-craft. Mr. Fred Ellis created immense mirth as Dick Alington. Miss Hunter as Mrs. Alington was very good, and Mr. Sullivan was very humorous as Lemon Goodge. To-night : "The Geisha."

LECTURE BY MRS. BESANT.

The Duties of Parents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

Mrs. Besant delivered a stirring lecture here last night on the duties of parents and teachers to the youth of India. She referred to the unrest among the students, the force of which she styled a mighty flood, which if controlled would make the land fertile, if uncontrolled, would cause havoc. The duty of parents is to control. Its absence causes the present difficulties, the absence of women's influence, want of confidence between father and sons, and teachers and pupils. English education had taught Indian youths of England's struggle for liberty, but they must remember it was a struggle of men, not boys. They must train themselves to learn, serve and refrain from action.

THEFTS OF CARGO.

Employment of Preventive Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 27.

For a considerable time past very extensive thefts of cargo, having taken place during the transit of goods from the ship to the shore, at Cocanada and other ports on the Madras Coast, the Madras Government have issued an order, in reply to the representations of merchants on the matter, in which Government declares that much may be done by merchants themselves, if elementary precautions are taken.

The proposal of the Madras Chamber of Commerce to utilize the surplus of Port funds to employ preventive police, is illegal, but the landing and shipping fund surpluses may be used for this purpose.

VICEROY'S FAMINE TELEGRAM.

Not now Necessary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, OCTOBER 27.

Famine being now over, the Viceroy's weekly famine telegram to the Secretary of State is discontinued with effect from to-day.

ARRIVAL OF NEW ANCHOR LINE STEAMER "ELYSIA."

THE new Anchor Line Steamer "Elysia," commanded by Captain Alexander Haig, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 p.m. on Monday. The "Elysia" is a latest addition to the Company's fleet, and is a roomy and comfortable boat. She is built by Messrs. David and William Henderson and Co. (Limited) Partick. Her length is 440 feet, beam 53·3 feet, and depth 29·7 feet. She left Liverpool on the morning of the 4th instant, but was delayed in the St George's Channel for thirty hours owing to fog. She made her maiden voyage to Bombay in 22 days and 6 hours and maintained during the voyage an average speed of 12½ knots. The "Elysia" is a very comfortable vessel and some of the passengers even remarked that they never were more confortable before than in the "Elysia."

The "Elysia," which is built to the highest class of the British Corporation, has a gross measurement of 6,400 tons, and a dead-weight carrying capacity of 8,860 tons. On the bridge and promenade decks there is very fine accommodation for ninety first-class passengers in large and airy two and fourth berth state-rooms, furnished with everything conducive to the comfort of passengers, including electric fans. Other accommodation comprises the saloon, in light oak, with white plaster ceiling at the fore-end of the bridge deck ; music-room and library, in mahogany, with white enamel panels, on promenade deck immediately below ; and smoking room, in polished mahogany, on the after part of the promenade deck. On this deck also is a comfortable nursery, and special accommodation for ayahs. Included in the equipment is a powerful searchlight for navigating the Suez Canal by night.

During the voyage the passengers had a very enjoyable trip, several concerts and dances being indulged in to break the monotony of the voyage. She is scheduled to leave Bombay on the 11th November and expected to convey about fifty passengers on her homeward voyage.

MILL JOBBERS' DEWALI.

THE Kamgar Sahaya-Kari Mandali, an Association of Bombay Mill-Jobbers, held a social gathering at the premises of Rao Bahadur A. R. Talcherkar at Parel, on Monday, the Dewali, New Year's day, in the evening. About two hundred leading mill jobbers were present on the occasion. Mr. Makundrao Kerkar, the Secretary, explained to the meeting the work that had already been done by the Association, and the great want the mill-hands of Bombay were beginning to feel of a place of their own. He pointed out that some members had already made a move in that direction, and had collected funds, and that it had been arranged to ask from the Managing Committee the balance of the mill-hands relief fund in order to utilise the money for the new meeting house purpose. One jobber, Ganpatrao Jadhow, raised his voice against the proposal, and said that on many previous occasions collections had been made, but no Dharmshala or meeting place was as yet in evidence. This speaker was asked to give out the names of the persons who had so collected the subscription, but as he was unable to do so he was ruled out of order. Mr. Narayenrao Savant, a jobber from Naigaum, then suggested that efforts should be made to find out the person who had the moneys, so that they could be made to render an account of the same. Mr Sayanna Master supported the proposal which was passed. After a few speeches a collection was made on the spot. Business over, a musical entertainment, consisting of specially composed temperance songs, were recited. Messrs. Baburao Gagbre, Amaji Kadam, H. A. Talcherkar, M. V. Bhide, and Dr. V. Salunke then addressed the meeting, complimenting the mill-jobbers for the good work undertaken by them. After the usual vote of thanks to R. B. Talcherkar for allowing the use of his garden and after distribution of "pan" and "gulab" the meeting terminated.

THE Bishop of Calcutta has appointed Canon Ottley officially, Archdeacon of Calcutta.

AHMEDNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, OCTOBER 24.

AHMEDNAGAR is just as quiet as ever as far as society entertainments go, but I hear rumours of all sorts of things that are to come off in the great "Nagar week."

The race-meeting, as arranged by our energetic Secretary, unfortunately fell through owing to the lack of outside support. The programme was an ambitious one ; the meeting coming, as it did, after the close of the Poona Season with its multitudinous days on the course. However, a good two-days' Gymkhana meeting, with Rs. 49 stakes will take its place ; and rumour states, that everything in the station that has four legs, and some with less, will struggle round the track.

The evenings of the week are, so reports say, to be filled up with a Regimental dance, a cafe chantant and two nights' lotteries. But this is looking too much to the future, and we have not chronicled any of our past deeds or misdeeds.

On October 9th and 10th Central India visited us for a two days' cricket match. The game was to have started at 11-30, but at 12, Heath having lost the toss, led his team out into the field. Runs came slow, and Central India being all out for 251 at about 5 p.m. with less than an hour left for play, Ahmednagar went in and made 73 for 3 wickets. Resuming on Saturday at 11-30 a.m., Whatford (60), Jilani (51), and Cunningham (37), were the principal scores and at 1-30, Nagar were all out for 318 to their credit, Heath making a remarkably fine inniags of 150, Sharaf (52), and Sprot (29), being the run-getters. Central India kept their opponents in the field till 5 p.m. for a total of 207 for 4 wickets, Waterfield (68), and Twiss (76), by the aid of dropped catches, doing all the damage. Ahmednagar easily played out time, with 75 for 4 wickets ; Hamilton making 25 not out in about 6 hits. Below are the scores :—

CENTRAL INDIA.

1st Innings.

V A S Stow, b Purcell	...	5
Jilani, b Heath	...	51
G L Whatford, c Heffeman, b Cooper	...	63
F D H Joy, c Heath, b Cooper	...	5
C C Twiss, c Heath, b Cooper	...	27
Maj Cunningham, c Sharaf, b Purcell	...	37
Shankar Rao, b Sharaf	...	20
H G Waterfield, b Sharaf	...	0
T A Swinburne, b Sharaf	...	0
J S Graham, b Sharaf	...	20
K. S. Bapumiad, not out	...	10
Extras	...	10
Total...	...	251

2nd Innings.

K S Bapumiah, c Hamilton, b Purcell		16
Jilani, c Heath, b Purcell	...	4
H G Waterfield, c Burroughs, b Short	...	68
G L Whatford, b Heath	...	18
C C Twiss, not out	...	15
V A S Stow, not out...	...	10
Extras...	...	10
Total...	...	207

Rest did not bat.

NAGAR.

1st Innings.

Sharaf, b Swinburne...	...	52
Purcell, l-b-w, b Joy...	...	8
Heffeman, b Joy	...	3
Short, c Cunningham, b Shankar Rao	..	29
Heath, c Twiss, b Stow	...	150
Hopwood, c Joy, b Stow	...	22
Shuttleworth, b Stow	...	22
Cooper, b Stow	...	1
Hamilton, b Joy	...	1
Geldard, not out	...	16
Burroughs, c Stow, b Joy	...	3
Extras ...	...	11
Total	...	318

2nd Innings.

Short, b Swinburne ...	...	30
Geldard, c Swinburne, b Joy ...	...	1
Sharaf, c and b Joy ...	...	6
Heffeman, l-b-w b Joy	...	7
Hamilton, not out ...	...	25
Extras...	...	8
Total...	...	77

Rest did not bat.

On the first day tea was given by Mrs. Crofton under a large shamiana beautifully decorated with ferns and flowers. Our hostess looked exceedingly becoming in a flowered Empire muslin gown with broad blue sash and pale blue hat. Amongst the other well dressed ladies was Mrs. Caulfeild, who was gowned in a handsome French muslin robe with pea-blossom hat; Mrs. Varley was in a fashionable "sheath" robe of spotted muslin, with a cherry coloured sash and a "cart-wheel" hat. The Band of the 10th Mahratta Light Infantry, by kind permission of Colonel Caulfeild and officers, played a lively programme.

On Saturday afternoon tea was given by the officers of the Worcestershire Regiment ; while their band played a fine selection of music. Every one was delighted to see the Regiment with a hostess once more, and they could not have secured a more charming and delightful one than Mrs. Wodehouse proved to be. Our hostess looked most attractive in a pink muslin gown with a leghorn hat trimmed with blush roses and sunshade to correspond. Amongst the other ladies I noticed Mrs. Branson looking very "chic" in a French lace robe and soft blue lamp shade hat, Mrs. Heath also looking charming in soft white muslin and a large lace hat.

On Saturday night our visitors were entertained at dinner by the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, and so ended the night of the second day, to say nothing of the morning of the third !

Ahmednagar is still looking very dusty; we are in sad need of some sharp showers of rain. The crops all round Nagar are hardly above ground and the gardens are suffering for lack of moisture.

On Wednesday (21st) a subscription dance was held at the Club ; the room was prettily decorated with flags, most of which were lent us by Colonel Hovell and officers of the Worcestershire Regiment. The ball-room was hung with pale yellow muslin and flags. The Band of the 123rd Outram Rifles was in attendance. I think most of the credit ought to be given to our energetic secretary, Capt. Gallie, who worked extremely hard. Supper was held under a large shamiana hung with fairy light and flags. Among the pretty toilets one or two must be mentioned as looking extremely well. The best and prettiest dress being a guest, a Miss Stevens, who wore a handsome belt robe edged with brown slashings of glace ribbon. Mrs. Delamain looked well in a handsome mauve glace silk, while Miss Corkery looked extremely well in a white crepe-de chine. Dancing was kept up in spite of the heat till 2-30 a.m, everyone spending a most enjoyable evening.

I hear rumour of a Badminton Tournament being now in progress, but there seems some difficulty in getting people to play off their ties,

ON the 23rd instant, on receipt of a complaint at Poona from Radai Bai kom Ganpat, Mr. A. C. Daniel, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Mr. A. C. King Inspector of City Police proceeded to the house of one Shivram Jamdar in Shanwar Peth, and dug up the place, recovering gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 5,000, the property of the complainant which was burgled some ten days ago. The accused in the case is a woman named Mangula, a relative of the complainant, and is at present stricken with Plague. After the necessary enquiries, the case will be put up before the City Magistrate.

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA.

A Searching Analysis.

A good deal has been said and written both out here and at Home, about the causes of the prevalent unrest in this country, and higher education has come in for a good deal of adverse criticism. Not a few to whose opinion weight attaches on account of their personal knowledge and experience hold that Western education in India has proved a dismal failure, and that it is, to a large extent, responsible for the existing admittedly unsatisfactory state of things. Others dissent from this view although not prepared to assert that the results produced by the system of education inaugurated in 1858 are altogether satisfactory, but how best to remove these admitted grave defects is a point on which opinions vary. But it is plain that the remedy can only lie in endeavours to effect improvements in existing systems; it would be impossible, even if it was thought desirable, to put a stop altogether to English education in India and revert to vernacular teaching.

Some time ago an educationalist—himself one of the best type of the men turned out in India read a paper on the subject at a meeting of the East India Association, in London. In the discussion that ensued several eminent Anglo-Indians whose views entitled to weight took part. Among them may be mentioned Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Theodore Morison, and Sir Raymond West. Both the paper and the discussion have been published.

Professor N. G. Welinkar admits at the outset that the functions of a proper system of liberal education in every civilised country are to impart to the ablest youths in the country the best knowledge of the time to develop the highest attainable type of character and intellect and to make provision for conservation and extension of existing knowledge He says that "in India over and above these a system of liberal education has to subserve another peculiar function of fundamental importance. That function may be characterised as the ministry of reconciliation between the East and the West."

It is interesting to enquire how far the functions referred to above have been served by University education in India, and as Professor Welinkar says, the enquiry resolves itself into two questions. These are

"(1) However do the recipients of our liberal education, the products of the Indian Universities, assimilate Western culture? How far, in other words do they intelligently apprehend and appreciate the aims and methods of Western civilization? Have they been enabled by the education they have been put through, to form an intelligent and reasonably complete conception of the means by which and of the ends for which, England governs India?

"(2) How far do our educated classes serve as connecting links between the rulers and the ruled? How far do they understand and interpret to the British Government the wishes and needs of the people, and how far do they convey to the people helpful knowledge about the work and intentions of the Government and thus facilitate and promote the ends of good administration? How far do they help to bridge the gulf between the East and the West and perform or discharge that ministry of reconciliation between the two people to which allusion has been made before?"

He will be a bold man who would affirm that wholly satisfactory answers can be given to any of these questions. Professor Welinkar himself whilst differing from those who take an entirely pessimistic view of the case, admits that there is no basis for an unduly favourable estimate and that there is little or no ground for optimism of any sort in his connection. He maintains that in the early days of British rule things were quite different from what they are at present. He says that "England then sent to India a succession of great educationists, who with wide scholarship combined a glowing love for India and its people and whole-hearted devotion to their best interests. These men did not take a merely official view of their position. They considered themselves as set apart for the service of India and, considering education as the noblest form of that service they consecrated themselves as it were, to educational work. There were missionaries in the best sense of that term." As regards the students who attended the colleges in those days we are told that their number was small, but that they "were most of them young men of high aspiration and conspicuous ability. Those were the days of pioneer professors and pioneer students of Western learning and, like all true pioneers, these men were full of zeal and resolution." According to Professor Welinkar "times have altered, and within the last three decades a great change has come over the spirit of liberal education in India—a change which in many of its aspects is the reverse of good Liberal education is sought now chiefly as a means of money-making and worldly success, and very little for the sake of its higher use as an instrument for the training of intellect and character."

The learned Professor's estimate of the modern product of higher education is that he "is in many cases a man of scanty and ill-digested information, without sufficient apprehension of the means, processes and purposes of Western civilisation, while he is profoundly ignorant of the civilisation of the East, often with a strong prejudice against the British nation and British rule—an unformed undeveloped man morally and intellectually." He makes certain suggestions in order to improve the produce. But before doing so he mentions the causes which have led to the existing exceedingly unsatisfactory situation. They are:

(i) The steady diminution in the number of great English educationists in India ;

(ii) The insufficiency of the teaching staff both native and European, in Indian colleges and high schools;

(iii) The unhealthy increase in the number of students in the colleges consequent on an excessive demand for collegiate education ;

(iv) Diminishing association and co-operation between English and Indian teachers in the work of higher education ; and

(v) The unsuitability of much of the teaching to meet the conditions and fulfil the functions of the life of the day.

Professor Welinkar does not complain that able Englishmen are not sent out to Indian colleges and high schools. His complaint is that English educationists in India are actuated by an "altogether wrong and undesirable spirit." "They have come" he says, "to consider the success of their pupils at the University examinations as the goal and consummation of their legitimate work." He says that "the English Professor in these days is too often found to confine his hours attendance to the strictest limits of the time-table. He comes to his college and leaves his college punctually to the minute according to the time-table—that sets him the law of his work. For mixing among the students he has no taste or desire. Social intercourse with men of an alien race is abhorrent to him ; he seems to be in a state of nervous impatience to get back at the earliest possible moment to the society of his nations' mankind and woman kind."

In discussing the second and third of the defects pointed out by him, Professor Welinkar admits that when classes are large and unwieldy it is not possible for the Professor to pay individual attention to any of his pupils. As he says "much of what is lectured upon is above the heads of the scholars—either not understood at all or

only half understood, which, in some ways, is more dangerous. Individual attention is impossible; there is hardly any personal contact between teachers and taught and the impress left by training on the character of the students in of the weakest." The remedy suggested is that the teaching staff should be strengthened. But the Government which has to find the funds does not see its way to increase its expenditure on high University education indefinitely. Why not restrict the admissions? This can be done by confining the admission into an Arts College to those who have passed the matriculation in the first division.

In detailing the fourth defect pointed out by him Professor Welinkar says that "in the Colleges under English management—Government or missionary—the large majority of the professors are European, and the minority of Indian professors are most of them assistants whom European will not treat on terms of equality. In the colleges under native management, which now from the majority of the colleges in India, the staff is entirely Indian, and the prevailing sentiment tends to foster racial antipathy." There is thus a considerable degree of estrangement between Europeans and Indians engaged in educational work in the same University—a circumstances which cannot be sufficiently regretted in the best interests of the country.

Mr. Welinkar's remedy for the fifth defect pointed out by him is the introduction of a paper on general knowledge in all the University examinations and the institution of an honours test for marking a high level of academic attainments. His other suggestions are (i) the spread of more correct ideas regarding the true functions of liberal education; (ii) larger association between Europe and Indian teachers; (iii) more "modernism" in the studies of the University; (iv) increase in the teaching staff in the colleges with the view of securing closer contract between pupils and teachers; (v) the encouragement of a wider intellectual life in the colleges by the development of debating societies, by the formation of special classes for studies outside the curriculum, by the offer of prizes for meritorious essays on various topics and similar means, and (vi) wider opportunities for general culture by some scheme of University extension. Some of these suggestions can be carried out without any additional expenditure having to be incurred.

Mr. T. Morison, who was Professor and Principal for several years in the Muhammadan College at Aligarh, participated in the debate that ensued after Professor Welinkar had read the paper. He said that the suggestions for educational reform in India were as numerous and varies as the educational experts themselves. It would be better, he maintained for educational experts to sink their differences regarding minor matters and to remove at unanimous recommendations regarding a few points on which action could be taken. He admitted that it was not possible for a professor to pay individual attention to several hundreds of students. He advocated the desirability of freeing the Indian educational system from the incubus of numerous examinations which crushed the spirit out of it. He would abolish or materially modify both the Matriculation and the B. A. examination.

Sir Raymond West, who also said a few words, held that they were "passing through a transition stage changing from the notions of the old time to the notions of the new, and that they must therefore have patience and let matters develop according as Nature directed." He held that the number of those who received the higher education ought to be considerably limited, but those who did receive it should be taught much more thoroughly and brought more intimately into contact with the minds of their teachers.

Sir Raymond was of opinion that "if teachers from England and teachers and pupils who grew up in India and attained an eminent position would bear in mind the importance—the imperative nature of their duty both to the Government of India and to their people and to mankind at large a great deal less would be heard of the political unrest, which was in a large measure due to the defective appreciation of the duties which men owed one to another in all the various phases of their mutual relations."

As has been said more than once in these columns what is wanted is a co-operation between those engaged in educational work of any kind and the parents and guardians of those who attend schools and colleges.—"The Civil and Military Gazette."

TO FLY WITHOUT A MOTOR.

MR. WRIGHT'S FURTHER AMBITION.

Mr. Wilbur Wright now proposes yet another advance in aerial flight. It is flight without the use of a motor. At the present time it is essential to employ some method of propulsion through the air, because we do not know enough about scientific flying to do otherwise. "Some day," Mr. Weight tells us, "we shall learn more about the subject. Then will come the great revolution I refer to. If you watch a buzzard flying, and there are many of them in our State in America, you will see that under most conditions he expends exceedingly little energy. He does what he would like to do, takes advantage of rising currents of air in order to mount aloft and then, when he has attained a considerable height, planes forward with outstretched wings, covering many miles sometimes before he is near the ground. Then, if he wishes to go still further, he again profits by a rising eddy of wind and again lets himself glide downward when the moment has come. His output of force is practically nil. He merely balances himself." Our authority really believes man will be able to do this some day. "It is only a question of time and study. We already know that the wind travels in eddies or spirals which are conelike in form, and on which all manner of objects are carried upward.

"The currents of air are just the things which disturb us when we fly under present conditions, because we have to pass through them by mechanical means. When the art of flying is developed they will aid us rather than annoy us. It is not only when the wind is strong that such currents would be useful. Just the contrary. It is when there is almost an absence of wind that these spirals become more pronounced. When the wind is very strong they do not take the same form. As a consequence, they are not of the same value for lifting purposes.

"A buzzard does not go out in high winds. Indeed, you will find, if you study the question, that most birds remain under shelter when the wind attains anything like respectable force. That is why we claim that with one of our present machines we can remain out flying as long as birds, with reasonable practice."

* *

THE "Giornale d'Italia" states that the Patriarch Joachim III., head of the Orthodox Church, has declared in an interview that he will work unceasingly towards a reconciliation between the Orthodox and Catholic Churches. On several occasions he has sent messages and proposals to Rome contending that the differences between the two bodies are far less important than those between the Orthodox Church and the Protestants. Joachim III. says that with Pius X. an understanding is possible.

A LADY IN INDIA.

Life in Up-Country Stations.

HOWEVER greater the attractions and beauty of Bombay, the majority of Anglo-Indians are never sorry to leave its "sticky" climate and proceed on their long inland journeys. The Victoria terminus is architecturally a magnificent building, and rather a surprise to people on first arrival. Noisy, as all railway stations are, those in England are tranquil compared with the hubbub of those in the East. With might and main, and apparently great nasal effort, streams of native sellers advertise their wares and, incidentally, their creed. The calls—"Hai, Hindu metai khanawala" (Ho, Hindu eaters of sweets), and (Ho, Musulman pani pini wallah) (Either, Mahomedan drinkers of water)—may be your first introduction to "caste" etiquette, the necessary assurance to the customer. They carry great brass trays laden with fruits, or chopped suggarcane, or dreadfull looking curry stuffs and betel nut, and parade to and fro in front of the travellers, especially those crowded in third-class carriages. You may find it hard to persuade the vendors of painted tin or wooden toys that you will not require any such to help to pass the journey's tedium, or that you have not a "baba" concealed somewhere who desires them. Europeans do not travel third-class in India, and seldom second, unless a compartment is reserved. It is wise on arrival at Bombay, if travelling by the mail, to book your bunk in advance. First and second-class carriages are all built with sleeping berths, and parallel to the train. An un-European custom is to travel with your bedding; in fact, you take your own blankets everywhere in India—always to hotels, and even, generally, when on visits. On long railway journeys a pair of small sheets and a couple of fresh cushion or pillow cases are a comfort (these could be handily kept in a valise), as is also a cool and a warmer dressing-gown.

You cross the Ghauts very soon, and the climate changes perceptibly. After fairly hot days, the nights are cold, and in the winter, and if you travel towards and through the Punjab, it is often quite petrifying. Lately many lines have started dining-cars on the mail trains, not on the corridor system, however. Formerly and still, by most trains, you find the appointed feeding stations. The guard inquires, and wires ahead as to how many passengers will require breakfast, tiffin, or dinner. Leaving Bombay by the night mail, your first experience of this is at the breakfast station, where all Europeans jump out and sit down at a long table spread with a coarse glossless cloth of country made "damask." On the table, sauces, chutnies, and jams are interspersed with fruits—custard apples, plantains, mangoes—and bunches of most beautiful flowers, hideously arranged, it is true, purple, red, and orange, stripped of their foliage and surrounded by a paling of stiff green leaves. This is the native's one idea of floral decoration, unless, indeed, he pulls out the petals to make curious designs for a centre piece. Goanese "boys" in whit drill "Etons" wait on you, and bring first, porridge or "dalbhat" (an excellent dish of curried lentils and rice); next, fried "chilwa," a fish; third, chicken curry; and fourth bacon and eggs—this menu is never deviated from—with toast, spongy bread, very white butter, and guava jelly.

Day and night you travel on, hour after hour, through a dead level plain, past fields where patient bullocks plough with primitive wooden yokes, encouraged to diligence by the twisting of their tails and invectives on their progenitors. There are mud villages full of lazy life, lean pigs, sneaking "Pi" dogs, and brown babies sprawling, and miles and miles of waste land, lonely and desolate, with no sign of life, except, perhaps, a long-legged sirais on the edge of a little marsh, or the head of a mud-caked buffalo protruding from some stagnant pool. You cross some of India's great rivers, too, with their flat and sandy banks, and over bridges which are marvels of engineers' art and skill.

If your destination is some big station, you may perhaps, spend a day or two at an hotel on arrival. These are good enough, but do not possess what we understand as "hotel comforts" at home consequently they are generally grumbled at. Luckily there is very little loneliness attached to the position of a stranger in India. There is generally someone, of whatever regiment or department you are connected with, to offer hospitality, and, according to one of the pleasant customs of the East, to "put you up" until your own quarters are arranged. In many Punjab cantonments there is a great scarcity of houses, and one must be booked quite a long time before hand in the larger places, and people are often obliged to remain in hotels.

In such a station, after selecting servants and arranging your bungalow, of which one would like to write separately, there begins a life of gaiety, and also the serious business of calling! Reversing the order of things at home, it is the newcomer who pays the first calls, except in the case of a bride. And even a bride need not pretend to be one, unless her husband has been in the station before her, and has already a circle of acquaintances, who will, of course, come to see her. It is a very sound arrangement, really, as it would otherwise be hard to keep up with newcomers in that constantly changing community. The calling hours are from twelve to two, and should be rigidly adhered to during "the season." It seems a strange time, but really these are the only suitable hours of the Indian day. You will get a list of the English residents in the club, and then it is better to hire a "tikka" than trust to driving yourself, unless you have a carriage, and a very knowledgable "coachman," who is a rarity. Every one's name hangs on his gatepost, with his regiment, or the initials of his department, proclaiming his profession. The present writer often thought that the name of the lady of the house should also be there, or something to show whether the sahib is married or not. It would save the awkward predicament, which occasionally arises, of calling at a "chummery," or bachelor's quarter. Besides the name on the gatepost there hangs (when the memsahib is not receiving) that little box beloved of Anglo-Indians, with the intimation. "Not at home." It is an invaluable institution. It saves your taking your trap up the drive, saves the mistress being discovered in a lie should she be reclining on her verandah, and obviates the possibility of the native servant's outspoken confidings. He would not hesitate to proclaim to a visitor that the memsahib was "in her bath," or "washing her hair," or any other particular she might prefer not advertised. If the "box" is not out, however, the bearer steps from the front verandah and takes your cards on a silver salver, while you await a "salaam." This sending your cards in before entering is also a necessity, as native servants make havoc of names, Mrs. Smith, for instance, would be invariably translated "Eastmit, Memsahib." They also idolise, and would always gladly invest one with a title. There is a story of a Mr. Hastings whom his servants realised that he was an honourable, they ever after stigmatised as the "Horribleastink sahib."

You should get through about a dozen calls a day. Bungalows are pretty close together in cantonments, and a fortnight ought to finish the business. For the rest of the day, after tiffin (which is at two o'clock) there is every variety of amusement. Plenty of tennis on club grounds and elsewhere, generally some golfing to be had, but the links are very poor, Ootacamund and Gulmarg being about the only nice golf-courses in India. In some places Poona, for instance, Lucknow and Madras, there is boating on the rivers. Polo is played everywhere and on most days of the week.

When the light begins to fade, every one repairs to the club. In the Punjab during the winter it is very cold, and the drives from polo to the club and home afterwards are simply bitter, and you will enjoy your furs (and your pony will want a good heavy sheet for the long waits. The strong sunshine warms the air in the daytime, but even then it is cold indoors, and in the shade. Yet it is a lovely climate. Day after day the sky is clear and cloudless, and one feels it a pleasure to be alive. At the club the interval till dinner time is spent gossiping in the reading-rooms, or at bridge. There are always plenty of men in the ladies' rooms to keep them cheerful, for in most stations the club is all one building, with rooms told off for ladies, recreation, and generally a big centre or ball-room.

Dinner is generally at a quarter-past eight, or even later, and during the season there are dinner-parties and dances innumerable. Dances in private houses are not given much, as there are no bungalows with a suitable floor, or very few. At some stations, Rawalpindi for instance, there is a guest night at the club once a week—dinner, followed by a dance—which enables bachelors to entertain ladies who have been hospitable to them, and is a very popular institution. So a variety of simple evening frocks is a necessity if one wants to keep pace with merry makers, and a ball dress or two for big dances.

Between the end of November and March, in the Punjab and Northern India, there is no need for muslin and summer frocks, nor, indeed, for many very elobarate toilettes, except, perhaps, for race meetings or extra functions. Even at big garden-parties one is expected to play some game, tennis, croquet, or Badminton, and it is too chilly to sit about. I have seen Badminton-players often harassed by having clothes too fussily made. The ever charished coat and skirt is as popular there as here, and is most suitable. Light colours are better than dark, as there is always a great deal of dust, and beautiful black hats seem to attract it more than anything else. One can indulge a taste for pretty shoes very satisfactorily, for there is no walking on muddy roads to be faced.

In March it gets warmer and very quickly, and during the next month all the home changes from an average May to sultry August may be experienced. Then comes the exodus to the hills.

The dryness of the Punjab easily affects some people's skin and hair, and it is just as well to have a stock of whatever lotions, water-softeners, and so on, you prefer, if going to winter there. In Madras and tropical or sea-coast stations, everything is different. There you cannot have too many of the thinnest morning and afternoon frocks. Energy is the exception, and not the order of the day. The club on the river-side, with its beautiful sloping lawns and brilliant shrubs and rich greens, is a fair setting for pretty dresses, and it is seldom, if ever, even cool. Everything is moist, one's hair hangs limp and lustreless, and those who venture to use powder find that the sun's action on the damp skin transforms it into a sort of puff-paste. Victorias and landaus take the place of up-country gigs and dog-carts, and all the year round the punkah is swaying overhead, except in clubs and some modern buildings, where it is replaced by the electric fan. But Southern India has compensations: its beautiful colouring and rich foliage are a rest to eyes accustomed to the Punjab's dry glare, and some people exist who even prefer the climate! Several of the stations, Pelgaum for instance, and Bangalore well above the sea-level and inland, have a very pleasant and equable climate, while Ootacamund, 7,000ft. in the Nilgiris, is acknowledged by all Anglo-Indians to be the "queen of hill stations."—"The Lady."

THE COLOMBO LAKE.

It is evident that there is going to be some controversy adverse to the proposed transformation of the Colombo lake in the supposed interests of owners of property now bordering it, or cart contractors or both, says the "Times of Ceylon." It is too early to gauge what concessions can be secured by lakeside owners, but claims beyond right of access, if made, can hardly be entertained in the public interest. And it is the public interest which concerns those who are anxious to foster the development of the port. We have conceded all there is to concede to the critics of the Governor's scheme and we must combat at once any pettifogging treatment of the subject. Possibly we may even convert some owners to a favourable view. On the important point of the value of the reclaimed area we have decidedly different from Mr. F. J. de Mel's pessimistic estimate; but there has since been published a calculation which cannot be adequately described as pessimistic, so entirely "without hope" is it. It takes as the basis of its arithmetic the statement that three handsome lakeside properties in Darley Road and Vauxhall Road have been seeking buyers for years at Rs.10,000 per acre. It altogether ignores the fact that the lakeside at present is mainly a breeding place for flies; and, when the properties in question have been made commercially valuable, the owners will get a price now unobtainable. The public money cannot be used for private ends, but few, if any, private persons will be injured in their pockets. It further ignores the advance in the value of desirable sites, and other land, which will be markedly great in the next fifteen years, and possibly as great as in the past fifteen. It further ignores that, if the sites are leased, a better annual return can be got for them than though they were sold outright. His Excelleney has taken Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 as the value per acre. To obtain 5 per cent. on Rs. 40,000, the lots must be leased at an all-round average of Rs. 166 per acre per month. Rs. 250 per month would allow of some vacancies and would be moderate enough. If the average fall below this, a small addition to the lock dues will adjust the balance sheet. There is also the saving on the upkeep of roads. We mention these considerations only to expose the hallowness of the argument that the scheme cannot be made to pay. It will certainly be made to pay if Colombo is to progress in the commercial word, as it certainly will do when it becomes one of the chief ports of South India in addition to what it is at present. As to the scheme involving injury to individuals, the injury is chimerical and the clock cannot be stopped because there is a fly on the hand. People who have visited other thriving ports in Asia and have any sort of comprehension and spirit of enterprise are able to grasp the fact that business demands make it absolutely essential that the work of the port should be materially expedited as early as possible. By such steps the capacity of the port will be increased. The inland wet dock is a £2,000,000 aspiration that may yet, at some more or less distant date, become a necessity; but meanwhile an immediately feasible and comparatively cheap scheme for improving present conditions has been evolved, and it utilises a water-area which at present has not attained to a twentieth part of the commercial usefulness which can be imparted to it. The change will have to come, because its inherent merits are irresistible. Its proper commercial value cannot be secure with its present irregular outline even at double the estimated cost; and those lake-side owners who would hope to obstruct progress by objecting to their property being interfered with and rendered fit only for business purposes will find themselves in just as untenable a position as owners in England of suburban broad acres who feel aggrieved at the adjoining estate being cut up for semi-detached villas or workmen's dwellings. They do not like the "annoyance." And there are some people who will complain even when their own property is given a commercial value it would not otherwise have possessed.

THE LIFE OFFICE.

"I don't understand it," said Growser, "don't understand it at all. Here have I been in the Life business these thirty years (this is my thirtieth birthday) and I haven't got the hang of it yet. And I know old fellows in the firm—been in about a century, and they understand as little about Life as when they started. One thing I do know—that the management is absolutely rotten. Not only is there something rotten in the state of Denmark, but in every department. All the experts—from Omar Khayyam to Bernard Shaw—will tell you that. The worst conducted firm in Calcutta could give points to the people who run the planet. Even an outsider, a man from Mars, could see that the office is run on altogether false lines. Such extravagance: such meanness.

Take the lighting arrangement—the sun for instance. The bosses must know that we are being frizzled up every day. Yet it never strikes them to give us a regulator or to invest in a sunshade. Think of the amount of light wasted in places where it's not wanted. Think of the waste of current. Have you ever tried to total up the sun-bill? And if they keep a meter I don't know where.

Then the cooling apparatus. Wind we call it. You can never be sure of a steady breeze. The punkah coolie that sits up aloft is always going to sleep, and when he does wake he gives a pull that brings down trees and houses. The bosses have all the electricity there is. Why they don't rig up fans is a mystery. "Put up your own fans," you're told. "Heaven helps them as helps themselves."

Look at the water-supply. Any fellow who was not an engineer would tell you it was all wrong. Look at the way the water's distributed. This Indian department is never certain of a constant supply. It broke down altogether a few years ago. And then sometimes the tap gets out of order and leaks for days on end, floods the place out. They never call in a plumber. Then that ocean of a reservoir; what a waste that is; and people always falling in and getting drowned.

I'm sure there's something wrong with the foundations. You remember how the floor gave way in the Assam section, some ten years ago; they're still repairing the American department; and last night the furniture started dancing again in old Peshawars' bedroom.

Then take the stupid arrangement of hours. I wonder what brilliant boss hit on the idiotic idea of dividing the time into Day and Night. The idea is very antiquated; not at all up to date. I hear the Yankee has started opening the shop at midnight—as a sort of protest. A cute fellow that; the most up-to-date man in the establishment. I don't see why one shouldn't sleep and eat and work as one feels disposed. It stands to reason that a fellow can work best when he feels inclined for it. I don't see, really, why we should work at all; why it can't all be done by machinery. But we'll talk about that presently. Let's come to the business.

In the first place a fellow is put into Life whether he likes it or not. Sort of press-gang, compulsory conscription. Imagine the injustice of it. I was never asked whether I'd care to come here: I was never told what sort of a job it was, I was simply shoved into it. Do you wonder there is so much discontent in this Life office? Then you are put in here as soon as you are born. Have you heard of any other office where they have babies on the staff? Why men shouldn't enter Life in full possession of their faculties is a mystery. Think of all the time wasted. For the first year or so a fellow is absolutely useless, can't talk or walk or even feed himself. And every man who enters Life seems to have something the matter—toothache or stomachache or headache or heartache. Why, a man needs to be made of cast iron to go through this Life-business. And then, if you please, he has to be educated. Why this has been left to the deputy-bosses I don't know. Why don't the Powers that be send us men with brains that don't need to learn that can see things straight off, know everything by instinct. More waste of time. And when a fellow has been educated he has to take up a job—doctoring or lawyering or journalising, or mounting guard, or clerking, or governing, shipping or digging or stargazing. I admit there is a fine choice of jobs, and some of them are not bad, but they all seem to me a wanton waste of energy—no permanent results. One might just as well be enjoying oneself. But, no. You must work. If you don't work you won't get any bread and butter and if that doesn't bring you to your senses you get the "sack" or, as they say in the office, you "die." Of course, there is the Money compensation. Not so very compensating after all, as the absurd system makes Money the prime aim of everything. Still if you got enough, you can enjoy yourself. You can go out into that tremendous compound, which is the only decent thing about this office. And when you see the birds singing and the fowls pecking and the cows munching and everything enjoying itself, you feel real mad. Why should "you" work!

But what worries me most are the people one has to deal with. Everybody in the office seems a bit cracked. Nothing is perfect. You know Bargelot what a cad, what a perfect cad he seems. Yet he came to me last night and was positively affable, quite agreeable. I was so angry. "How dare you," I cried, "how dare you be affable! You're a cad, a perfect cad. How dare you be anything else." On the other hand, you meet a fine young fellow—he seems a fine young fellow—and you say to yourself "Ha! this is my ideal. This is the twin soul, the kindred spirit I have looked for so long." And then one fine morning you find that this fine young fellow wears flannel next his skin, or can't stand toothache, or eats his curry with "dhal" And the world goes to pieces.

As to the women—I give them up. You can only be sure of this—that a woman generally says and does just the opposite of what she means. Yet again she sometimes says what she means and does what she wants to—and you know all about it. But you look bored. I've been growing too much, eh. Come, we'll have a drink. But you agree, don't you, that Life's a rotten business?"

"It depends," said I, "on the liver. And you'd better give up drinking. Its bad for your liver."

"Et tu Brute!" said he; and he went ont.—(W.D. in the "Englishman").

IN a speech he recently delivered at Amiens, the centre of the French silk industry, the President of the Chamber of Commerce confidently predicted that before long artificial silk would have entirely closed the market to the natural product. The great handicap upon natural silk appears to be the difficulty of securing fast dyes. The synthetic dyes most commonly used in France are notoriously fugitive when applied to silk, though they yield very good results on cotton. But, as was shown recently in the interesting report made to the Asiatic Society of Bengal by Mr. E. R. Watson, the indigenous dyes of Bengal, when applied by the native process, are highly successful with silk. The ten vegetable dyes with which Mr. Watson experimented on silk purchased from the Rajshahi Diamond Jubilee Industrial Schools yielded uniformly good effects, and all withstood the fairly exacting tests imposed.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

Show Verses Practical Work.

THEATRICAL CHARGES AND THEIR USES.

IT is hardly permissible to judge the grand manœuvres of the German Imperial Army, held annually under the immediate eye of the Emperor as Supreme Umpire, by the ordinary standard, writes the correspondent of the "Outlook." The foremost aim of the military authorities is, of course, to accustom the commanders to handle large masses of men as they would be called to do in the event of war: but there are other wider considerations, for a just appriciation of which the foreign critic must possess more than a knowledge of tactics. He must be wise as the serpent and gentle as the dove; wise in his diductions and gentle in his judgment. He must not lose sight of the propagandist aim of the Imperial manœuvres, of their calculated appeal to the mind of the German who is ever a soldier at heart, and, remembering this, he will deal gently with incongruities which delight his eye but shock his sense of military fitness. He may see magnificent cavalry charges, rank on rank of gaily uniformed Hussars and Uhlans with lance in position and fluttering pennants, plunging in mad career over green fields, and think regretfully of mounted infantry, more soberly hued but more useful. He may see vast infantry movements in close formation over exposed country, and his mind will perhaps recur wistfully to the Territorials and Salisbury Plain. But what he will not see, at least not in preparation but only the finished article, are the smoothly running transport and commissariat arrangement by which eighty thousand men can be moved within a week to the theatre of war and back again, and fed and quartered in the time; the simple and speedy system of field telegraph and telephone whereby a

PERFECT INTERCOMMUNICATION

exists between column and column, between distant outposts and headquarters. There are army corps in Germany enough to practise tactics; and it is at brigade and divisional manœuvres, which foreigners do not, as a rule, attend, although many a foreign "attache" would give his head to do so, that commander is really pitted against commander and a better estimate of the actual fighting value of the German Army is to be obtained.

The General Staff in selecting each year the "venue" of the Kaiser manœuvres take the nineteen Army Corps in turn, so that eventually practically the whole Empire has been the manœuvre field. Naturally districts with a fair population must be chosen so as to afford accommodation for the troops. Last year Westphalia had its turn, and the year before it was Silesia, this time Alsace-Lorraine was selected. The importance of this choice will be seen at a glance. Owing to the proximity of the French frontier, the Border Army Corps may naturally be supposed to be the "elite" of the German army; also it was inevitable that the popular imagination should ascribe to one of the opposing armies the "role" of the French. Therefore peculiar interest centred in the fortunes of the Red Army which had to invade Germany from the West. The general scheme of the manœuvres was that a Blue Army (the fifteenth Army Corps under General Ritter von Gilgenheim) was advancing from its headquarters at Starsburg against a Red Army (the sixteenth corps under General von Prittwitz and Gaffron) which was marching from its fortress of Metz on the Moselle below Treves. In view, doubtless, of the special circumstances of the manœuvres the experiment was made this year of brining up the regiments of the defending force—Blue—to war footing. A Blue infantry battation accordingly had in round numbers 800 men to the 600 of a Red battalion, while a Blue cavalry regiment mustered five squadrons with 630 men and 660 horses to Red's four squadrons with 510 men and 530 horses. Blue's total strength was 1,470 officers, and 47,400 men with 8,490 horses, as against Red's 1,230 officers 33,080 men, and 7,140 horses. Blue's forces were brought up to the

WAR STRENGTH.

by the help of the Reservists; and Red, by way of compensation, was given a Bavarian infantry division to remain in Metz as reserves.

Following out its policy of recent years, the General Staff, by giving the respective commanders the greatest liberty, endeavoured to make the conditions as "kriegsgemass" as possible. While this entailed severer hardships on every one concerned, it materially contributed to make the manœuvres more interesting, in former years it had been the custom to signal daily about two in the after noon by captive balloon to the whole force to suspend operations, thus ensuring truce until nightfall, during which time the men were able to get a warm meal and a few hours' rest. This year from the declaration of war on the night of September 6th, until the bugles sounded "Halt" at noon on the 10th, a state of war prevailed and allowed of some highly interesting night operations, which unfortunately the foreign spectators were not privileged to witness. The "Manoverleitung" also made no use of its powers to instruct the two commanders beyond sketching out the plan of campaign indicated above. It was understood that the umpires would not interfere except in the event of the scene of operations being shifted dangerously near the French frontier, when political considerations would predominate over military interests.

The Emperor was, as usual, Supreme Umpire with three Chief Umpires at his side, who in turn had a large number of General Staff officers under them acting as Unparteuschen. The latter wore white linen covers over their helmets. Instead of one side wearing drab canvas helmet covers and the other side none, as in former years this time the Reds wore helmet covers with a red band, and the Blues simple drab covers. Hitherto the force with uncovered helmets has been decidedly the worse off for the metal coat of arms and the spike on the "Pickelhaube" will flash for miles like a heliograph when the sun shines on them.

Saarbrucken, the headquarters of the General Staff and of most of the guests at the manoeuvres, is full of memories of the Franco-Prussion War. Just outside the gates of the treble town, for it is really three cities—St. Johann, Saarbruskun, Burbach Molstatt—is the battlefield of Spichern. Yesterday the long white road winding down to Forbach, of "Aus einer kleinen Garnison" fame, resounded with the snort of motors whisking General Staff officers and foreign "attaches" up and down the steep gradients to the manœuvre field; thirty-eight years ago on a baking August day those heroes of the Hanoverian and Westphalian infantry lay there in the dust preparatory to scaling

THE AWFUL HEIGHTS OF SPICHERN

whence the French poured down a galling fire. Obelisks bearing in gilded letters the names of the fallen and white grave stones are scattered throughout the smiling valleys and wooded hills, but the mouldering wooden crosses with the bare inscription "Massengrab" surmounting hillocks covered with ivy are to my mind the finest monuments to the French and Germans who slumber together beneath. Opposite Spichern on the high-road is the old "douane" marking the former French frontier, now the border separating Alsace from Lorraine, and across the road is the grave of sixty French and Germans who killed each other in a "melee" around the toll house. Down in the hollow is the Valley of Honour where lie buried the French and German officers in a cemetery tended by a survivor of the day, and on a hill in the middle of a potato patch is a solitary grave beneath a weeping willow marking where the French outpost fell. The woods all round are full of crosses making the spots where dead were found days and even months after the battle, probably wounded men who crept under cover to die. On the old Saarbrucken parade ground stands a stone locally called the "Lulustein," the place whence the Prime Imperial, at his father's bidding fired the first shot of the war from a cannon. One, is still shown what is alleged to be the original shell lodged in the wall behind the stove in a waiting-room of the Saarbrucken station.

In choosing Alsace-Lorraine for the scene of the manœuvres the General Staff sagely reckoned on the effect likely to be produced on all concerned. The glorious traditions of the country itself are inspiring and the inhabitants of the manœuvre country are brought into closest touch with all the pomp and circumstance of the army. The anticipations thus carefully calculated have been triumphantly realised. Everywhere the men were well received and the ovations accorded to Emperor and Empress at Metz and Strasburg, and the uproarious reception of the Crown Prince at Saarbrucken ought to leave no doubt in anybody's mind as to the loyalty of the population of the Reichslaander.

Among the local authorities, however, an inexplicable nervousness seemed to have prevailed It is not clear whether their unrelenting vigilance on the manœuvre field was due to solicitude for the Emperor's personal safety or for the guarding of military secrets. The correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" was approached by a detective disguised as a Lorraine peasant and asked for his permit to attend the manœuvres. Another correspondent about to snapshot a military secret in the shape of a dragoon drawing water from a pump was sternly bidden to desist by one of the ever watchful gendarmerie. A more regrettable instance of misplaced zeal was the ease of a French deputy M. Adigard, who was escorted off the scene of operations by two Hussars and taken to the Railway station at St. Avold with the warning that if he showed himself on the field again he would be expelled from Alsace-Lorraine. M. Adigard claims that he was informed by the German Embassy in Paris that a permit was not necessary. He protested in vain to the authorities and finally left in disgust. The affair seems doubly to be deplored in view of the pleasing interview between the Emperor and the French commissaire on the frontier which formed such a graceful conclusion to the Imperial visit to Alsace-Lorraine.

HOW PEOPLE TRAVELLED TO MEMPHIS.

PROFESSOR Flinders Petrie's work in Egypt has been suspended for the season. He considers that the most interesting part of it this year has been the excavation in the foreign quarter of Memphis, which has now been discovered. It was about ten miles south of Cairo. The greatest commercial centre before the rise of Alexandria naturally drew to it a concourse of traders from all the countries around. Herodotus describes the "Camp of the Tyrians," as it was named in his day, and the temple of King Proteus with the shrine of the foreign Aphrodite. To identify and examine this site was a principal object of research. Within the region south of the great enclosure of the god Ptah, as described by Herodotus, one piece of ground attracted attention by the quantity of early Greek jar-handles and pottery strewed over it, to say nothing of the many pieces of the great Rhodian wine-jars of the succeeding centuries. This region was clearly a resort of foreign trade during some seven centuries before our era. Here also has lately been found the outer gateway of a great temple, deep under the house ruins which covered it; and this was of King Menephtah, almost contemporary with the Trojan war, to which age King Proteus was fixed.

CURIOUS WASHING PLACES.

Much of the excavation was devoted to clearing away some twenty feet of earth from this temple site, and by the close of the season it was seen that greater part of the open forecourt of the temple had been exposed, and the inner doorway leading into the temple was revealed. The open court however gave some rusults. Fo tablets of the goddess Hathor, the "foregin Aphrodite" of Herodotus, were found in it; also some Cypriote jars and pieces of painted pottery figures coloured with bright yellow, red and black of northern style. A hint of rich decoration appeared in pieces of alabaster inlay and coloured tiles, agreeing with the shirne being "magnificenty adorned," as Herodotus says. Some curious washing-places for the worshippers were placed in the court, resembling rather the Semitic fashions of tanks for a ablution in the Holy place. In this foreign quarter was found a series of most interesting terracotta heads of the various strange peoples gathered together in Memphis. The style of work shows rather Greek Spirit in an Egyptian setting, and by the subjects they belong probably to about a century following on the age of Herodotus.

QUAINT TYPES.

It is not expected that we should be able to recognise all the typos familiar in the ancient world; but from dress and from ancient portraits many of these heads can be identified. Here is the Persian Great King with his royal headdress, and his long upright Aryan profile. Next is the Persian cavalry officer, with his regimental badge on his head, as described by Herodotus. There is the Syrian Bedaway just as he is seen on the Egyptian monuments. The Babylonian Sumerian is modelled exactly like the heads of two thousand years before from the Chaldean plain. The finest troops of the persians were the Scythian cavalry the Cossack regiments of those days; and several figures of these are found with the high-peaked hood and bushy beards as seen on the Orimean vases. While beyond all there was a colony of Indians in Memphis, whom the versatile modeller showed with characteristic faces, pose and dress, familiar to us from the early Buddhist monuments of India.

The connection of India with Egypt is of the highest interest, as hitherto we have only had the Indian version of the great Buddhist mission of Asoka to the kings of the west, and no trace of Indian influence was seen on this side. Now we are certain that Indian models were before the Greco Egyptian artist, and that the Indian appeared before Roman days in Egypt. If we could in future, recover any more direct link with the Buddhist mission it would be, Professor Petrie, from whom we quote, thinks, of the highest importance in the history of Western thought, which seems to be so strongly indebted to Eastern ideals.

THE outturn of rifles at the Ishapore Small Arms Factory, near Calcutta, is now steadily increasing, as many as 100 new rifles being now turned out per week.

MESSRS F. H. CHAMBERS, C.C.S., A.S.P., Tangalla; M.M. Wedderburn, C.C.S., Police Magistrate, Matara; A. P. Boone, A. S. P., Kalutara; and A. B. Jaffna, who were in Colombo this week in connection with the Civil Service Examination, have left for their respective stations.

THE CAMEL: HIS USES AND ABUSES.

As the horse is giving way before the motor, so the camel—the ship of the desert—must give way before the advance of the more prosaic and more useful railway. The Hedjaz Railway has reached Medina, and in due time the 280 miles between this town and Mecca will be covered, and then the Bedouin camel proprietors on this great pilgrim route from Damascus will be in a worse state than the owners of the old stage coaches were when railways were introduced in Britain. It is desirable, says a writer in T. P.'s Weekly, before the camel passes to get some idea of his true character. Those pious imposters who produced the books on which our infant intellects were condemned to batten wrote of the camel as "patient," and described him as "good and mild and docile." A boy with leanings towards truth aptly described the horse as being an animal with a large head and a leg at each corner. Roughly a like description might fit the camel, but with this indispensable addition, that he has the hump.

ALWAYS GOT THE "HUMP."

Here it may be said at once, is the secret, the clue, the key to the nature of the camel. He always has the hump; by some persons he is called the friend of man, and to the Bedouin, no doubt, he is a friend, for to him the camel is meat, drink, Parliamentary train service, and general costumier. The Bedawee loves the brute in all his forms, as a locomotive, as a screen against the sun's rays when resting, as a milk merchant, and clothier, and even as an article of food. The Bedouin without a camel is a person humble towards his fellows, dejected in aspect, and with a heart well-nigh as soiled as his appearance. But with a beast, let us say stolen for choice, his demeanour is at once changed. For he has then realised an estate, which can be either used as a revenue or, if he be wanton, turn so immediate account. The animal he owns or has acquired represents to him every good that life can give.

THE DISEASES OF THE CAMEL.

It is indeed only the Bedouin who can thoroughly appreciate the camel; he hires him out to strangers, claims time after time compensation for his suppositious death, and for his manifold mysterious diseases. For the diseases of the camel are some of its weirdest attributes. Among other ills, he is liable to small-pox, which he is able and willing to transfer to his owner (the only form of unselfishness from which he suffers). In addition to small pox and bots and housemaids' knee and other maladies with which we are more or less familiar, he lays claim to quite a little procession or diseases that belong to no other creature. And if his diseases are strange as himself, the Arab's methods of dealing with them are no less odd. A beast of mine, for instance, suffered once from some strange growth in the mouth that at first I attributed to an over indulgence in spiky mimosa thorn or caltrops, or some such dainty, but the native sheikh whom I consulted dealt with the matter in what seemed to me an original manner; for he drew a knife and cut triangular slits in the creature's left fore-foot, and, though it may be hard to credit it, this simple operation produced the desired result.

NOT ALLOWED TO DIE.

In death, as in life, the beast's waywardness is all his own. A camel cannot die unless he twists his long neck round his shoulder and lays his head against his ribs. This is so well known that is quite customary when a fallen beast appears that his last gasp to picket his head with ropes and tent pegs straight out in front of him, and defy the dread destroyer. He is not allowed to die. Not that the Arab has any objection to the animal's demise if it belongs to somebody else. On the contrary, he watches eagerly for the last flicker in its dulling eye in order to cut its throat while just one spark of life remains; for then the ship of the desert becomes, as one may say, a sort of "ship and turtle" to him and he prepares with gusto for a banquet of his remains. I have tasted camel, which is I should say not unlike bicycle tyre, and am prepared to own that, as an artticle of food the camel does not greatly appeal to me.

CHASING THE MAJOR.

A peculiarity of the camel is his dislikes—likes he has none, safe for mimosa thorn and perhaps for dying. He hates red, and when in the first Nile Expedition in 1884 some bright genius equipped the squadrons of the Camel Corps with bright crimson saddles, the animals so resented the outrage that numbers of them gave up the ghost in sheer disgust. He always, of course, hates man and sometimes displays his vindictiveness in no uncertain manner. I have seen a dignified and elderly British officer, footing it all round the camp in blue silk pyjamas, one sl

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

RAWALPINDI.

THE "PIONEER'S" correspondent at Rawalpindi writes :—The official season at Rawalpindi is just about to begin, its commencement being heralded by the return of the general and "gilded staff" from Murree. As a matter of fact, however, there has been plenty going on in a quiet way for the last six weeks, ever since the rains stopped. Races, polo tournaments and dances, it is true, there have not been yet, but station polo, hockey and cricket are already in full swing.

Most of the English and practically all the native population have been down with fever, a natural consequence of the exceptionally heavy rain we have had this year, but an abnormally low temperature has been our compensation, and our spirits have been in no wise damped. Another result of the heavy rain has been that a large number of bungalows have fallen down, and many of those which remain standing are in a very rotten condition. A slight shock of earthquake would render half Pindi homeless.

The Transport Class opened on the 1st September and the Riding Class a week or two later, bringing an extra thirty or so officers into the station, and increasing to a great extent the ever present difficulty of house accommodation. Most of the officers of these classes are camped in tents on the Church Lines parade ground, where they will have to live acute discomfort throughout the cold weather, while the few married officers, who have taken houses are, we hear, to be turned out to camp in the road. The redistribution scheme is no doubt from a strategic point of view admirable, but until steps are taken to provide suitable accommodation for the increased population of the station, where the garrisons have been strengthened, it can never be popular. The householders will not build; they say it does not pay them to do so. Many of the landlords in fact would be only glad to get such houses as they now possess off their hands at once.

The Royal Irish Regiment are leaving Pindi this year, for Agra; two companies, indeed, under Lieutenants Thompson-Glover and Torrie have already left to form the Delhi detachment. The remainder go next month. They will be much missed in Pindi where they have been very popular and made many friends. The Royal Sussex Regiment, who are to come from Umballa to relieve them, are not expected till January. Their reputation as a fine regiment distinguished for their hospitality has preceded them, and Pindi will welcome them gladly.

We have had one wedding here already, that of Mr. Warren, R. F. A., and Miss Steward, which took place very queitly about three weeks ago.

Manœuvres on a large scale under the personal direction of General Martin begin next week in the Murree Hills. No units from Pindi are going, but a few exceptionally keen officers of our garrison have obtained permission to attend. We have no doubt that they will enjoy themselves.

The weekly dances at the Club, which always form so enjoyable a feature of the Pindi season, are advertised to start next week, and another projected festivity, it is rumoured, is a large dinner party at the Club at which the hosts will be three popular officers of the Transport Class who have been recently promoted. We cannot, however, vouch for the truth of this statement.

Pindi cannot be said to be quite up-to-date at present. No Directoire gowns, taxicabs, or aeroplanes have yet descended upon us, but doubtless these deficiencies will be supplied on the arrival of the first contingent from Home. The excellent band of the 36th Sikhs under the able management of the Bandmaster of the 25th Punjabis, whose own band is away on furlough, now plays at the Club on Thursday afternoons, and gives much pleasure to all lovers of music. The same band plays at and after dinner every Saturday when the Club holds a ladies' guest night. After the departure of the ladies various revels take place, an innovation being pig-sticking on bicycles with billiard cues introduced by a well-known Kadir cup competitor and vetoed after one meet by the enraged billiard secretary.

Turning to the doings of the Gymkhana teams at cricket and hockey, both promise to be distinctly above the average this year. We understand that up-to-date they hold an unbeaten record at both games. Strengthened by the inclusion of some of the members of the Transport and Riding Classes they should be able to hold their own with the best out-station teams. Captain Lushington, who is under order to Jhansi, will be much missed in the cricket field, but Captain Watling, Captain Browne and Mr. Manning will be here to represent us again this year. Mr. Bell, R. E., is proving himself a most energetic hockey secretary, and he has much talent at his disposal, notably Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Howard, who are a first rate pair of forwards.

The golf course is in good condition and the game has many devotees who discuss their battles over again at the Club bar nightly. The tennis courts are as unsatisfactory as ever, and the pleasure of playing on them is not enhanced by the incessant shrieking of the "chokras" or the liberal (?) allowance of tennis balls.

The racket court has been done up thoroughly, and is now really good. Rackets this season should be worth watching with Major Sheppard and Captain Wilson Johnstone both in the station. The latter is going Home shortly to have a bid for the army championship and incidentally the Staff College. We wish him the best of luck in both competitions. It is a pity there is not a second court in Pindi; one is not enough to supply to the wants of so many keen players.

I will conclude this letter with a suggestion to our excellent Cantonment Magistrate which I trust he will take in good part. It is that something might be done to put a stop to the "dog nuisance." At present one's sleep night after night is disturbed by the incessant howling of dogs. They may be "Pi's" they may not, but whatever they are, in the immortal words of Sir W. S. Gilbert, "We don't think they'd be missed."

CEYLON.

"The Religious and Languages of Ceylon" was the title of a lecture delivered by Mr. P. Arunachalam on Tuesday afternoon to a large audience which assembled in the Gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association rooms at Colombo. The chair was occupied by Sir Allan Perry who, in introducing the lecturer, said Mr. Arunachalam's learning and culture were well-known throughout Ceylon.

Mr. Arunachalam said that on the last occasion on which he had the honour of addressing an audience in that building, he spoke about the races and language of Ceylon. He proposed that afternoon to speak about the religions of Ceylon. At the last decennial census of 1901 the several faiths of Ceylon were :—Buddhists 2,141,000 odd, Hindoos 826,000 odd, Christians 349,000 odd, Mahomedans 246,000 odd, and others 2,367. At the middle of this year the distribution was estimated to be as follows :—The Buddhists were 2,400,000, and the Hindoos very close on a million; Christians very close on 400,000, Mahomedans 276,000 odd, and others 2,661. In other words, out of every one hundred of the entire population, 60 were Buddhists about 24 were Hindoo; 10 Christians; 7 were Mahomedans; and the others constituted 1 per cent. These others, though very few in number, consist of a very interesting tribe—The Veddhas. The religion of the Veddhas, like the religion of most of the forest tribes of India, was called Animism. The lecturer then explained the religion of the Veddhas, and then, remarking that Buddhism was the most widely professed faith in Ceylon said it was the national religion of the Sinhalese, surpassing in the number of its followers any other form of belief in the island. Mr. Arunachalam dealt with the essential doctrines known as the four great truths and the eight-fold path, and proceeded to deal with the earliest history of Buddhism, and its introduction into Ceylon, pointing out that Buddhism in the island was derived from the original stem—the fascinating doctrine of Karma. Buddhism was practically the religion of all Central and Eastern Asia, and what it had done for Mongolian culture could not be sufficiently estimated. He described its nature and position in China and Eastern Asia, and contrasted it with the type of Buddhism to be found in Ceylon. In Ceylon it held a more commanding place, was of a purer form, and had a longer and more interesting history. The lecturer then referred to the time of the Emperor Asoka, who had been called "the Constantine of Buddhism," and one of whose Royal Edicts regarded a system of medical aid for his entire dominions, Ceylon being specially named. Everywhere throughout his vast dominions medical aid for men and animals was established. The lecturer, having indicated differences between the Amarapura, Ramayana, and Siamese sects of Buddhism, turned to the Hindoo religion. He said it was foreign to India and did not exist in any Indian language. It was a very comprehensive religion, and its extraordinary vitality had often been marked. Regarding Christianity, he said that no systematic attempt was made to propagate it in Ceylon until the time when the Portuguese established themselves. The Roman Catholics were first in the field and established a mission in the district of Mannar, and Mannar contained in the last census, out of a total Christian population of 12,367, as many as 11,256 Roman Catholics, and was one of the two districts in the island in which Christianity was the prominent religion; the other being Chilaw, in which more than half the population were Christians. The Dutch, who succeeded the Portuguese, were not less ardent in establishing their own religious denomination. The lecturer explained the difficulties that occured at that time in regard to Baptism, and, dealing with other Christian denominations, said the London Missionary Society seemed to have sent out to Ceylon in 1804. The Wesleyans found a Mission in 1814. The American missionaries were the next to arrive in 1815, followed by the Church Missionary Society in 1816 and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1840. The Salvation Army was first introduced into Ceylon in 1882. Owing to the lateness of the hour the lecturer regretted he could not touch on the subject of Mahomedanism, which demanded the most careful consideration.

Sir Allan Perry said that by a happy coincidence, Mr. Arunachalam had spoken on the very subject that had recently enjoyed the attention of learned people, representing various countries, at Oxford. Therefore he thought that in Ceylon they ought to be greately obliged to Mr. Arunachalam for bringing to them the very subject that had occupied the minds of all thinking people in Europe. One remark that fell from Mr. Arunachalam, congratulating Ceylon that with religious of so diverse ideas, the people should live together in such harmony and unity, he thought the solution of that happy state of things was what Mr. Arunachalam had demonstrated; and that was that religions all have one ultimate aim—the improvement of the people. The ultimate goal to which every one was working was the hereafter. The chairman proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Arunachalam for his very learned, interesting and well-delivered lecture, and asked that he would be so kind as to publish it some time, so that they could all read it at their leisure. (Applause).

Mr. Pole Flecher said it was his pleasant duty, on behalf of the directors and memberrs of the Y. M. C. A. to thank not only Mr. Arunachalam, but also Sir Allan Perry, for coming amongst them that evening. It was a very great encouragement to them when they saw a busy man, who had lots to do, coming and taking an interest in their meetings. That splendid gathering was proof that the young men of Colombo, more particularly of that Association, were always ready and willing to receive good intellectual food. They recognised that knowledge was power. He had very great pleasure in seconding the motion.

The meeting terminated with three hearty cheers for the chairman and the lecturer.

TINNEVELLY.

The hearing of the appeals preferred by V. O. Chidambaram Pillay and Subramania Siva, who had been convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly of sedition, and sentenced, the former to transportation for life in each of two cases the sentence in the second case to run concurrently with that in the first, and the latter to ten years' transportation, was resumed on Friday.

Mr. R. Sadagopachary, High Court Vakil, with Messrs. V. Venkatachariar and Mr. C. Narasimhachariar, appeared for Chidambaram Pillay, and Mr. A. S. Cowdell, Barrister-at-Law, for Subramania Siva. Mr. T. Richmond, Barrister-at-Law, who had been specially retained by Government for the prosecution in the Lower Court, represented the Crown.

After lunch Mr. T. Richmond continued his arguments. Referring to the evidence relating to the procession at Tuticorin on the 10th March, counsel pointed out that after the previous day's procession at Tinnevelly the accused paid a flying visit to Tuticorin to take part in the procession there. This fact contradicted the suggestion made by the learned vakil for the appellant that with the security proceedings hanging over his head it was impcobable that the accused would have taken any part in the procession. The conduct of the accused throughout had been in defiance of the orders of the District authorities and showed his seditious intention. This was made very clear by his doings from day to day from the 9th March when he held meetings in defiance of the authorities prohibiting such gatherings. The conduct of the accused in taking part in the meeting of the 11th March after so late an hour at 6 p.m. up to which he had remained in the District Magistrate's Court in connection with the security proceedings, counsel contended, was suggestive of only one inference, namely, that he was determined to continue his work of preaching sedition notwithstanding the orders issued by the District authorities to the contrary. Referring to the learned Judge's dictum that the holding of a meeting to express sympathy with a man convicted of sedition was itself sedition, counsel contended that the Section of the Penal Code made any visible demonstration in favour of a man convicted of sedition of offence. He maintained that the holding of such a meeting fell within the scope of Section 124A.

His Lordship the Chief Justice demurred to the contention of counsel.

Counsel submitted that whatever might be the validity or otherwise of the contention, the accused in this case was not charged with sedition because he held a meeting for the purpose of condoling with a man convicted of sedition. It was enough for counsel's purpose that the conduct of the accused there showed his frame of mind. The strongest piece of condemnation of the accused came from his own mouth when he stated that he disagreed with Subramania Siva's views of "Swaraj." If the accused's explanation was true, the proper time when he ought to have mentioned it was in the case against Subramania Siva where he was treated as an abettor. Having failed to make that statement then he mentioned it in the present case. His plea was qualified "Swaraj" where Subramania Siva's was complete autonomy dissociated from British Government. He admitted that his "Swaraj" was the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's "Swaraj." Mr. Gokhale's "Swaraj" also, in counsel's opinion, bordered on sedition.

The Chief Justice :—Mr. Gokhale's views are not evidence in this case.

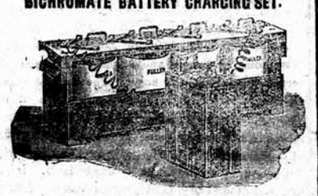
Counsel continuing, said that Siva wanted absolute "Swaraj" while Chidambaram Pillay was for "Swaraj" on Colonial lines and that the two held different views in regard to "Swaraj." Chidambaram Pillay put forward this view at a late stage of the second case. The fact was, counsel contended, that he found the evidence overwhelming against him and thought it best for him to say that he and Siva held different views. This was, therefore, only an afterthought. The evidence in both cases was that on the 25th Feburary Subramania Siva gave his definition of "Swaraj" as absolute "Swaraj" independent of British Government. The proper time for Chidambaram Pillay to have said that that was not his view was in the other case. There had been no cross-examination to suggest that he held views different from those of Siva on the point. The statement that Chidambaram Pillay made at a late stage of the second case was, therefore, an afterthought and a false statement. The whole evidence and also the probabilities were against it.

Counsel had not concluded his address when the Court rose for the day.

ASSAM.

As a cultivation built upon a very extensive scale, Indian cultivated tea has spread its branches too widely and with too large a supply of nourishment, to fear anything but a prosperous future; indeed, its prosperity is grounded upon a sure guarantee of expanding consumption, and a firm hold upon the world's markets. It has not always so. We can recall days when it stood in danger of being legislated off the earth's surface; when Cooliejes stood a fair chance of being considered in preference to his master We watched for several years, how tea legislation trended, protesting vehemently, against a system of injustice that set at defiance all known principles of equity, conscience, justice and good feeling. We had very many supporters amongst tea planters, in those days, many amongst tea garden agents and brokers, and as a literary champion of the tea interest, we stood alone in our earnestness and persistency of repeated advocacy. But changes came, and with them men who knew not Joseph. But we let our past bury its own dead, and hope for a future brighter and more encouraging than we have known for a long while. It is not our wish to recall past years, but to look forward cheerfully to those before us. With this view we give a few statistics on tea cultivation. At the close of last year, there were nine hundred and twenty-seven tea estates in this province—Eastern Bengal and Assam. This number was three less than at the close of 1906, owing to amalgamation of three gardens with other gardens in the Jalpaiguri district. On new garden was opened in Karimganj, a subdivision of Sylhet, and one garden in Dibrugarh was closed. To land under tea at the close of 1906, an area of 10,137 acres of new extensions was added, during 1907, but 4,761 of old tea were abandoned. Of 528,062 acres of tea remaining, only 410,492 acres, or ninety-six per cent, was actually plucked during last year. Largest extent of new planting was done in the Sibsagar district, where also more old tea was abandoned than in any other tea-growing district. New planting of 1907 exceeded that of previous year by sixty-one per cent. while abandonment of old cultivation decreased by fifty-two per cent. and tea plucked increased by one per cent. All these facts indicate a revival of confidence among proprietors of tea estates. Total area of land in this province comprised within tea estates, increased during last year, by 1·6 per cent. to 1,350,920 acres, if which 31 per cent. is actually under tea. There has been a falling off in the number of labourers employed in all parts of this province. This has been most marked in the Duars, where daily average number of workers was 6,367, or nearly ten per cent. less than in 1906. In Cachar, permanent labourers decreased by four per cent., and temporary labourers, by twenty-two per cent. and in Darrang, temporary labourers decreased by twenty-four per cent. For this province, as a whole, daily average decreased by 9,421 permanent and 3,389 temporary labourers, or by two and seven per cent., respectively. Fall in the number of permanent labourers is due to increasing difficulty of obtaining new coolies. As special arrangements for through-booking of coolies from recruiting districts, direct by rail to this province, came into effect from November, 1906, absence of improvement in recruiting during succeeding cold weather was disappointing. Though statistics are not yet available, it is, nevertheless, understood that, a much larger number of recruits was obtained during cold weather of 1907-08. Increase was chiefly due to famine in the United Provinces. Decrease in number of temporary labourers in the Assam Valley was largely due to one fact, that Kacharis of Goalpara and Kamrup districts, who used to go to tea-gardens for temporary work, gave up this practice in order to grow jute near their own homes. Then, again, it must be remembered that, proportion of temporary to permanent labourers varies considerably. In the Surma Valley, temporary labourers form only six per cent. of total force, in the Assam Valley seven per cent., in Chittagong nineteen per cent., and in the Duars thirty per cent. The usual Government grant of Rs. 10,000 was made to our Scientific Department, 'Tea Association, which continues to do excellent work. Its chief scientific officer, Dr. Mann, left that Association during last year, and was succeeded by Mr. C. M. Hutchinson, who is now assisted by an Agricultural Chemist, Dr. Hope, and an Entomologist, Mr. Antram. During the seven years he held this appointment, Dr. Mann achieved a brilliant success, and by his efforts and those of his assistants, a great deal has been added to our knowledge of constitution of tea soils, best manurial treatment for tea; and preventive and remedial measures which can most usefully be employed against more common insect pests and blights to which this plant is subject. Improvement in methods of manufacture have also been a subject of careful study. Most import publications to this Department during 1907, were a tretaise on "Tea Soils of North East India and their Treatment"; and the second part of a pamphlet on "Fermentation of Tea," both written by Dr. Mann; also a very valuable memo. in reference to Red Rust of Tea, by Dr. Mann and Mr. Hutchinson. Amongst subjects that are now being worked at, is a so-called "mosquito-bite" which has done much damage in the Duars and Caohar, and a preliminary notice of preventive measures likely to be beneficial has already been issued.—"Eastern Bengal and Assam Era."

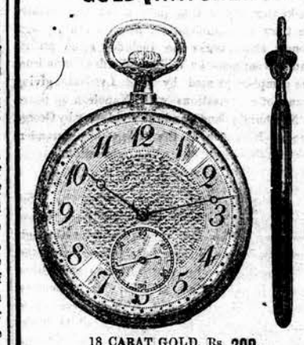
FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.
Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.
"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor
Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.
Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models, Made Five World's Records.
Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Moto Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.
JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON, SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

WEST END
"EXTRA-THIN"
GOLD WATCHES.



18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 200.
ALSO MADE IN ST. SILVER CASE AT Rs. 75 TO 85.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST No. 44.
WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
Marble and Flooring Tile Merchants and Contractors,
APOLLO BUNDER.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
Fresh stock of white glazed and furniture Tiles arrived per S. S. "Trafford Hall," Lowest Prices.
300 sqr. yds. of A. M. (English) Guaranteed best
300 " Minton China, on the market.
200 " Dudo Tiles and Tiles for ornamental furnitures.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
CURE THE WORST COUGH
SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

MILLER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.
Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths, Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.
A. REGINALD & CO.
40, Tamarind Lane Fort BOMBAY.

HOW TO KEEP COOL
We recommend all who suffer from the heat, to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.
See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.
Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.
Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

Are you easily tired? Is your work a burden? Do you often feel weak and faint? Is your appetite poor? Are you easily discouraged? If so, your nervous system is weakened, your blood is impure, and serious illness is not far away.
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
was made for just such cases. When the blood is impure the whole nervous system becomes poisoned. It is impossible to throw off that terrible feeling of depression, and there is no ambition to work. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will purify, vitalize, and enrich your blood, and life will again be worth living.
As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "Ayer's."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Meridian Watch Co.
PRECISION WATCHES
IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES
The Leading Watch Co. IN INDIA.
New Edited Catalogue Free on Application.
Watch Repairing Department under European Supervision.
G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos
Moderate in Price and absolutely reliable.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.
Knake Pianos
Thoroughly tested in all parts of India and found perfect after long trial.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.
Knake Pianos
On special terms for cash, on Easy Payments and for monthly hire.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.
Knake Pianos
Are absolutely reliable and cost no more than cheap Pianos of inferior make.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.
Knake Pianos

60 YEARS' REPUTATION
To remain for 60 years in the public favour as a household remedy is a witness of excellency. There is no remedy so useful in the home as Pond's Extract. It affords immediate relief in the cure of sprains, burns, cuts, bruises, eruptions, corns or chilblains. In cases of rheumatism, lumbago or backache, Pond's Extract rubbed firmly over the parts affected rapidly removes the pain.
Keep it in the House.
Good for Father, Mother and Child.
This famous remedy is sold by all Chemists at 1/1½, 2/8 and 4/6. Never accept a substitute.
A Postcard sent us to-day will bring our valuable book "First Aid" to your door. Address—
POND'S EXTRACT Co.
Dept.) 68, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

8,000 Doctors Recommend

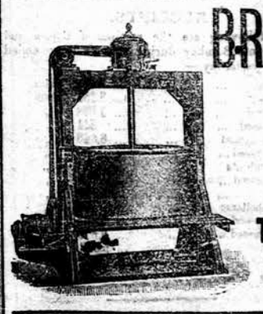
Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.
Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.
Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.
WINCARNIS

Mellin's Food
UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.
MELLIN'S FOOD, BISCUITS
A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.
Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA."
Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.
Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.
"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.
MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.
SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Booklet and full particulars on application to
THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.
KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).
Reduced Price, £8 Cash.
CHEAPEST & BEST Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.
VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.



BROADBENT WESTON CENTRIFUGALS
FOR TEA PLANTERS.
SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.
THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED.
HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

If you wish to buy RELIABLE SEEDS
send for a free copy of illustrated catalogue with descriptions and instructions for cultivation, from
PESTONJEE POCHAJEE POCHA,
Importer of Seeds, Bulbs, Garden Implements, etc.,
No. 8, Napier Road, Camp POONA.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Brace up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, invigorates losses, &c.; restores the fullest energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of precocious, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, commencing and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatever form it may exist, with a removing all Blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, leper, ringworm, bad legs, bad sores, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c., improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them. As unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, registered under bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, registered under a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective treatment of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps English or Colonial, from The Proprietors, VETARZO MEDICINE CO., 8, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or Agents, A. Siebe & Co., Bombay. Price in India Rs. 4.
Agents for India—TAYLOR, TATCHER AND CO., LTD., CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.] [BOMBAY, Oct 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 5/8		1/8
3 do. Rentes	95 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99		3/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	83	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 11/16	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/8	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	51 3/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris....	25·10 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. Berlin....	20·43 3/4	1-2	
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2 o/o	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight.	2 1-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	1-4	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1/8	1-8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.
Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/11½ unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...Improved demand.
Futures	... Firm.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300 "
Imports	...14,000 "
Mid-Americans	4·93—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...7 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·72	4·64	4·63	4·63	4·63
—01	—02	—02	unchgd	unchgd

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.
4·62	4·62	4·62	4·62
—02	—02	—01	—01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	62,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	53,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	24,000 "
Do to Continent	27,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·35 unchanged.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·35+01	Advanced early on bull support & shorts covering and declined later owing to Commission houses liquidating.
Do. do. March 8·66—01	

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—9 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·64—01
Do. do. March 8·58—02
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

GINNERS' REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton Ginned from the present season's Crop up to 18th instant as 6,284,000 commercial bales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 13s.
Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Easier.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 4s. 7d. Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	47£
Yellow Metal	...6 3/16d.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,820,000.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [27TH OCTOBER, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from	20th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	4 per cent.	"	3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay...	4 per cent.	"	22nd Oct.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	"	14th July.

Money :—
The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 45 lacs down.

Exchange :—
The Market opened steadier to-day at 1s. 3 27-32s T.T. and with 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand available at one or two Banks. There is not much enquiry for remittance but business is reported for the second week in November at 1s. 3 29-32d. T.T. The supply of credits is very poor and bills could be placed with some Banks at 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight, but most Banks refused to buy under 1s. 4 1-16d. Far Eastern rates remain steady with little doing.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-32 to 1-16
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174

Government Paper :—
The market opened to-day at 95 1-16 ready and 95 for the settlement. There has been more doing in the bazaar and at the close there are probably buyers at the opening quotation. Calcutta market is advised as 95 1-8 ready and 95 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·1
1st Settlement	" 95·0

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London, on Monday, was unchanged at 23 11-16 ready, and 23 5-8 for two months' delivery, the New York market being steady at 51 3-8. Locally the market has been more active the ready rate improving from 61 1-4 to 61 7-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are also better and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	26	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver as Duty—Ready	61	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	9	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The Ginners' figures received to-day compare as under with the figures of the previous four years on same date :—

	Bales.
1908	6,284,000
1907	4,420,000
1906	4,931,000
1905	4,990,000
1904	9,418,000

Our market re-opened this morning after the Dewali Holidays. There is little change in prices except for Nagpur styles, which are easier. A fair amount of business was put through for the "moorut." Exporters hought fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola, fine M. G. Yeotmal, fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat and fine M. G. Nagpur. while mills are reported to have taken a line of F.G. and fine M. G. Khandeish. The above were chiefly for January delivery. Shippers are also reported to have sold fine M. G. Bengals, December-January, and fine and good M. G. Broach, March delivery. A small business is doing in New Crop to-day.

For ready Coston there was a moderate demand at Colaba this afternoon and prices were fairly steady.

The market closes quiet but steady at the following rates :—

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	232	Mar-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	225	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	210	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	203	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	193	"
Fine M. G. Amroti... ...	195-5	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	182	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	188	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	180	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	198	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	6,000 Bales
Total Imports	21,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·70	4·62	4·62	4·62
—02	—02	—01	—01

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July
4·62	4·62	4·62	4·62	4·62
—01	unchanged.			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady at the following rates :—

Ready	Rs.	8 2	6 B. T.
May	"	7 13	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is steady to firm with a fair business passing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8 3	0 B.T.
" Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	9 1	0 "
" Yellow Gujerat ...	"	9 3	0 "
" Brown Delhi, Apl-May...	"	7 12	0 R.T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is rather easier with only a small business doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	45	0 0
Mimbara	"	47	0 0
White Khandeish	"	47	0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	31	0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	26	0 0

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb	Rs.	39	0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May...	Rs.	5 9	0 R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c., Apl-May	"	5 12	0 "

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,445
India	66
Indian Specie Bank	51 1-2

Mills :—

David	427 1-2
Kohinoor	312 1-2
Mancokji Petit	3,430 Dec.

Presses :—

New Mofussil	675

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	385 C. D.
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,102 1-2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	562 1-2
Tapti-Valley	427 1-2
Ahmedabad Dholka	105

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	1,066	bales.
Wheat	8,165	cwts.
Linseed	1,891	"
Rapeseed	314	"
Gingellyseed	3,043	"
Poppyseed	111	"
Groundnuts	177	"
Castorseed	11,167	"
Rice	54,739	"
Myrabollams	593	"
Cottonseed...	1,898	"
Mowraseed...	2,679	"
Gram	5,528	"
Joowar	704	"
Walse	53	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 23rd Oct. 1908, as compared with the statement of 16th Oct. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 16. Rs.	Oct. 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,56,769	67,96,839
Public Deposits at Branches	41,54,397	51,57,149
Other Deposits	8,95,95,588	8,80,81,199
Post Bills	73,652	30,052
Sundries	19,42,469	20,12,931
Rs...	12,08,22,875	12,21,78,170
ASSETS.		
Government Securities... ...	1,48,86,270	1,46,32,790
Other authorised Securities.	23,14,727	25,69,687
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,71,52,364	174,61,170
Loans do. do.	2,47,03,459	2,95,57,405
Bills discounted and purchased	1,05,89,766	1,14,93,091
Dead Stock	3,11,748	3,11,748
Stamps	4,429	4,344
Bullion	2,34,220	2,27,064
Balances with other Banks.	11,90,104	10,40,080
Sundries...	1,94,622	1,96,864
Cash	4,92,41,166	4,46,83,927
	12,08,22,875	12,21,78,170

SOME residents of Constantinople intend to start an Urdu newspaper at Stamboul. Proposals have also been made to establish Urdu journals in Trinidad and Mauritius. Sheik Mushr Hussain Fidwai, Barrister-at-law, Lucknow, who is an ex-Secretary of the London Pan-Islamic Society, has supported and welcomed the proposal about the Constantinople Urdu paper, and has suggested through the vernacular press that the proposed newspapers should serve the purpose of conveying full, accurate and first-hand information to Indians about happenings in the Turkish Empire, Persia and other Moslem countries, but should abstain from discussing Indian politics.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,445
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 "	65
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 "	1,495
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 "	1,730
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 " 1½	63½ 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 "	51½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 "	£52
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	155
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	xd500
Century	100	100	50	365
Central India...	500	500	85	1,735
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,110
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	225
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	117½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,120
David	250	250	20	435
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	300
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	460
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	195
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	280
Jamabed Manufg ...	250	250	10	174
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	810	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	870
Kohinoor... ...	500	500	75	817½
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas... ...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lukshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,550
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	207½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 720
Phœnix	100	100	5	107½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripp'n	1,000	1,000	divid 50	810
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	980
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	570
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratt	250	250	20	295
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	xd 1,410
Sun	250	750	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,315
Textile... ...	500	500	30	xd 1,500
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India... ...	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	105	105
Broul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City	200	200	225	14
Fort...	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,300	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	540	510
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	132½	135
Khangaum	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahuva	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	125	125	50	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	675	675
New Berar	500	500	510	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Samoon	1,000	1,000	350	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	200	200	480	35
Surat City	1,000	200	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld... ...	50 15	50 15	40 125	525 12
Wardhwan G. & P....				

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	532½
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 "	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	4 "	xd 427½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	xd 105

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	½	c-o 13½
Back Bay Bath... ...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,175
Bombay Burma New Issue... ...	62½	62½	82½	xd 2,550
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	129
Bombay Ice Mfg...	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	382½
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Delhi Flour... ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 410
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	135
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr. p.c. 17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Marcks and Co... ...	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co...	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Spining Co., Limited ...	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
Phillips and Co ...	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co...	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	450
Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	22
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	8	90
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited... ...	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	O. 75	£ 15	...	div. 12
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	47
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 280
Telephone Company,	25	25	yr. 14	xd 94
Treacher and Co...	500	500	yr. 40	610

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

An altogether delightful old-English farmstead, a town house in Bruges, and a palace in Rome are the scenes of Mr. Fletcher's novel, "The Harvest Moon" (Eveleigh Nash). It is the story of the love of the yeoman farmer's daughter, whose Dutch ancestors settled in England centuries ago, leaving their fine physique and their sterling qualities, together with a flourishing estate, to their descendants. In the first part of the story, Linda, farmer Van de Linde's only child, falls in love with a young artist, who comes to sketch the beautiful old house, stays to woo the girl, and disappears to leave her a desolate and dishonoured woman. Twelve years later she and her child live at Bruges, and there the stranger appears again, attracted by the boy, with whose likeness to him everyone, except himself, is struck. The stranger has developed into an Italian Marchese, who presently succeeds in inducing the woman he has wronged, and who remains a fine and dignified character all through, to let the child go with him to Rome, where he dies, tenderly cared for by the Marchesa. This lady also dies very conveniently, thereby clearing the road for the final union of the Marquis of Albaccina and the mother of his illegitimate child. The telling of the story is good; the local colour in England, Belgium, and Italy natural and attractive and single incidents have a lifelike touch. But the atmosphere of the hothouse, where only forced plants flourish, hangs about all the chief characters.

Mr. Clement Shorter, in his new book, "Napoleon and His Fellow-Travellers," which Messrs. Cassell are issuing shortly, brings together some rare and little-known works that have never been printed since their first publication, nearly a century ago. Amongst these works are included some private documents supplied by William Warden's grandson, a rare pamphlet printed by Lord Lyttleton, giving accounts of conversations with Napoleon on board the "Northumberland"; and the vivid story by George Home of Napoleon at the time of his surrender, which was suppressed on its first publication.

Mr. John Buchan, whose first book, "Sir Quixote," was published in 1895, and from whose pen we have had no work of late, has seen through the press for Messrs. Blackwood a volume with the title "Some Eighteenth-Century Byways and Other Essays." Bonnie Prince Charlie, Mr. Secretary Murray, Lord Mansfield. and John Bunyan come under consideration in the "Byways," while "Mr. Balfour as a Man of Letters" is the subject of one essay.

There are not a few who will welcome the announcement that a volume of essays by Julia Wedgwood is nearly ready. It is some time now since the name of Miss Wedgwood, who was an intimate friend of F. D. Maurice and Erskine of Lintlathen, has appeared as a writer in any magazine, but when R. H. Hutton and Meredith Townsend controlled the "Spectator" Miss Wedgwood was one of its valued contributors. The forthcoming volume will consist of selections from her articles in that journal.

In the current number of "East and West", a monthly magazine published in Bombay, Mr. Francis Watt, a member of the English Bar, who has written much on the byways of Scottish history, has an interesting article called "The True Story of Major Weir," in which the attempts to piece together the real facts of this extraordinary episode of old Edinburgh life—an episode which excited the interest of Sir Walter Scott, and, later of R. L. Stevenson. The latter writer informs us that his father when a child had often been told "how the devil's coach, drawn by six coalblack horses with fiery eyes, would drive at night into the West Bow, and belated people might see the dead measure through the glasses." Tradition has superadded numerous strange features to the story, but even when stripped of all such accretions it remains a real tragedy—a record, as Mr. Watt puts it, of a human soul, whelmed in storm and tempest.

Sir George Douglas has written a preface for Miss Alice C. C. Gaussen's new work, "Percy, Prelate and Poet," which Messrs, Smith, Elder promise soon. Miss Gaussen endeavours to supply the loss to literature, deplored by Dibdin, which is occasioned by the absence of an autobiography of Thomas Percy, Bishop of Dromore, who, as the friend of Goldsmith, Shenstone, Burke, and Garrick, and one of the earliest members of Johnson's famous club, lived in the very heart of that brilliant galaxy of eighteenth century genius.

Sir Charles Bruce, who is about to give us, through the house of Macmillan, a book on the "Problems of Crown Colony Administration," was once an assistant-librarian in the British Museum, and a Professor of Sanscrit in King's College—appointments that do not as a rule lead up to a Colonial Governorship. But they did in the case of Sir Charles. He went out to Mauritus as rector of the Royal College, a post that proved a stepping-stone to the Directorship of Public Instruction in Ceylon, the most important of our Crown Colonies. After a time he returned to Mauritius as Colonial Secretary, eventually becoming Governor. He has also represented the Crown in British Guiana and the Windward Islands. Therefore he writes from first hand knowledge and a good deal of practical experience of Crown Colonies and their problems.

Monsignor James Moyes, Canon of Westminster Cathedral, who writes on the Eucharistic Congress in the October number of the "Nineteenth Century," was Mr. Wilfrid Ward's predecessor in the editorship of the "Dublin Review," the Catholic quarterly, a position he held for thirteen years. For some time he filled a professorial Chair in St. Bede's College, Manchester, and when Cardinal Vaughan was translated to Westminster he brought Canon Moyes with him. Canon Moyes was a member of the Papal Commission appointed by Leo XIII. to inquire into the validity of Anglican Orders—a subject on which he contributed a series of erudite papers to the "Tablet." He is the author of "Aspects of Anglicanism" and other works.

Ouida's last novel, "Helianthus," which appears to-day, was not finished, but has been published precisely as she left it, without alteration or addition. The twenty nine chapters she had written were set up and had been revised by her in proof, and as they run to over four hundred pages it may be taken that the book does not all far short of completion. It is a present-day romance, and certain makers of modern Europe have stood for the models of some of its charaters.

"A Book of Parodies," with an introduction by Mr. Arthur Symons, is shortly to be issued in, and should prove an attractive addition to, Messrs. Blackie's Red Letter Library. There are those who disapprove altogether of the work of the parodist, but they are those whose favourite authors have been made the subject of parody. We have heard of an old gentleman whose literary idol was Wordsworth, and whose literary antipathy was Browning, and who depreciated all parodists till he heard that Calverly had an amusing skit on Browning's "Ring and the Book." He was very curious to see it!

EASE ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY

LATEST FASHION DETAILS

"Recherche Tailoring."

NEW SEASON SUITINGS.

WORTH NOTING.

Only the best and most reliable materials are used. The variety of choice in colourings and designs is unlimited. Our selection is made from the newest and most exclusive styles and is always UP-TO-DATE.

NAVY SERGE	FANCY FLANNELS	SMART ANGOLAS	NEW CASHMERES	WHITE FLANNELS
The makes in Navy Serge are guaranteed Fast Dyes and the best value.	Newest Designs and colourings in Tropical Texture.	Just the Texture goes Monsoon weare.	Smart Styles. Latest colourings. Large variety.	Reliable Qualities. Guaranteed Shrunk.
LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 35 Cash.	LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 35 Cash.	LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 45 Cash.	LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 55 Cash.	TROUSERS FROM Rs. 12-8 Cash.

NEW CATALOGUE GENTLEMEN'S WEAR JUST READY.

Asquith & Lord Ltd.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS, BOMBAY.

EXPERIENCED CUTTERS EMPLOYED.

FIT and COMFORT GUARANTEED.

"SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK"

(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER)

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS

Specially built for Extreme Climates. Built in solid cases;

AND ARE OBTAINABLE ON THE DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM OR CASH.

Mignon Horizontal Grand 7 octaves, 5 ft. 5 1/2 in. long, and 4 ft. 8 in. wide, Rs. 1,600.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR'S Opinion of the SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS PIANOS SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS PIANOS SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS PIANOS SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS

"THE TONE IS SUPERB."

Sir Edward Elgar writes:

The Schiedmayer Piano arrived quite safely. The tone of the instrument is superb, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to play upon it.

CERTIFICATES FROM

Albani, v Bülow Carreno Da Motta. Essipoff, Krieg, Henselt, Hofmann Kluberg, Krebs, Lamond, Liszt, Mascagni, Motti, Paderewski, Patti, Rubenstein, Saint Saëns, Stavenhagen, Sgambati, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Upright piano, 7 octaves, half oblique, 4 ft. 1 1/2 in. high, 4ft. 9 in. wide.....Rs. 850

Upright Grand Piano, 7 octaves, 4 ft. 2 1/2 in high, and 5 ft. wide.....Rs. 950

Upright Drawing-Room Grand overstrung. 4 ft. 4½ in. high, 5 ft. 2 in. Wide, a very handsome piano ..... Rs. 1,100

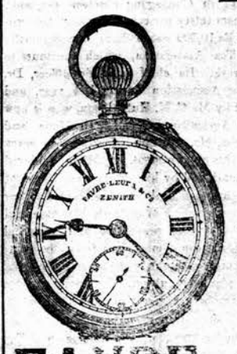
Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, "SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK"

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TIME IS MONEY.

A GOOD, SOLID ACCURATE WATCH IS THE "ZENITH"



NICKEL.

Open face	... ...	... Rs.	25
Hunter	... ...	... "	27
Half Hunter	... ...	... "	30

GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.

FIVE THOUSAND OF THESE WATCHES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY OF ITALY.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1814.

SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

MAKERS: LONDON.

Sold by

PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay,
PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

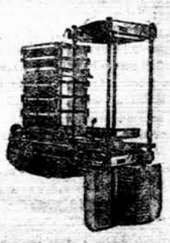
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: WN & ABC (5TH EDITION).

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS &

The "Bombay Gazette"—Published Daily.

1 ANNA.] ONE ANNA ONLY. [1 ANNA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS

IS NOW

REPLETE

with an

Extensive Stock

of

PLANT & MATERIAL

and the

Most Improved Machinery

Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING. A SPECIALITY.

Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Books of Accounts, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books.

EXPEDITION & ACCURACY GUARANTEED.

JOB PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

MEMORIALS PETITIONS, ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES, &C

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Issued Every Saturday.

Contains the Principal Items of News and Telegrams published during the Week.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; Quarterly, Rs. 4—Post Free.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

"The Bombay Gazette Sterling Exchange Table" is a small neatly-bound Book, covering all Rates in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1*s.* 3¾*d.* to 1*s.* 4 23/32*d.* The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. Price Rs. 2.

'The cheapest, best and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published Every Saturday.

For the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c.; Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week; Imports and Exports of Bullion; Comparative Summaries of Exports; Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain; Share Lists and Rates of Exchange; List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week; Summary of Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription (*in advance*), Rs. 10.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Published Twice Daily.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

	Town—Delivered Free. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.	Mofussil—With Postage. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Yearly ..	25	20	37½	30
Half-yearly	13¾	11	20	16
Quarterly ..	7½	6	10-10	8-8
Monthly ..	2½	2	3-12	3

THE OLDEST PAPER IN ASIA.

"Imperialistic—Fair Play to All."

Latest Information: European & Asian.

Current Indian News and Events.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commercial News.

All Business Communications should be addressed to

THE GENERAL MANAGER & SECRETARY,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED,

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Published Every Saturday.

The "Overland Summary" is Published Weekly for despatch by the English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size. It contains the week's News and Notes, Army Orders, &c., carefully arranged.

English Subscription—£1-1-0 per year, Post Free.

Town Subscription—Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; and Quarterly, Rs. 4.

Mofussil—Yearly, Rs. 15-12; Half-yearly, Rs. 8; and Quarterly, Rs. 5.

The Indian Railway Travellers' Guide.

Published Monthly.

Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways.

Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes, and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.

Postal and Telegraphic information.

Steam-Boat and Dak Companies.

Places of Interest along the Coast.

A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines.

Price Eight Annas.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5, including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Proprietary Publications.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Proprietary Publications.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a compilation of Decisions etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds—Price

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

For Street Lighting. Useful for Municipalities

STREET LAMP.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY

Specially Suitable for

RAILWAY STATIONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, Etc., MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES SHOPS, FACTORIES, Etc.

ADVANTAGES.

ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not available.

Storm and rain proof lamps from 00 or 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Already largely used by Railways and Municipalities.

For further particulars apply to

A. MAHLER,

APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY

DITMAR'S

LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS

OF THE ONLY RELIABLE

STORM

AND

PUNKAH-PROOF

LAMPS

FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

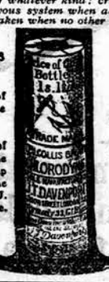
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

A nice bonbon of compressed fruits for ladies and children, to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures offensive breath and sick-headache.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong, as of course you do, feed them on "NESTLE'S MILO-MALTED FOOD"—Delicious, wholesome and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their perfect growth.

Sample and pamphlet free, on application to TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CARLTON * WHISKY. *

RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

DOULTON'S GERM-PROOF FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON

THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

OFFICE FURNITURE,

INCLUDING

Roll Top Desks,
Revolving and Tilting Chairs,
Vertical Filing Cabinets,
Card Index Cabinets,
Type-writer Desks and Tables.

W. H. THORNS & CO.,

13-15, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, SECUNDERABAD.

Sole Agents:

AND DEPOT FOR *India & Burma.*

A. DE'SOUZA & CO.

P. O. Box 244,

BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840

YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.

Lifting and Traversing Jacks.

Bottle Jacks,
Haley Jacks,
Tramcar Jacks.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,

AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,

PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA BY

HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE **Rs. 6.**

THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES.

From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.

AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE.

Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors,

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians,

ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Head Offices:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Offices in the East:—

CAIRO

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,

Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,

Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"There long been a sense of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have accordingly used it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,

Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"Known somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimen properties, and which are found together in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

DR. LALOR'S

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe, reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WORK-ING, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Chest Complaints, Excessive Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment in every Case with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shown from the first dose by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Nerves become calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations.—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, Regd." in engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, show Phosphoric Preparation has ever such distinguished recognition.

Sole Agents for Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best **BLOOD** PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

Estd. since 1839. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus are upon every GENUINE bottle.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD,**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

Some Users:

H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines.

&c., &c.

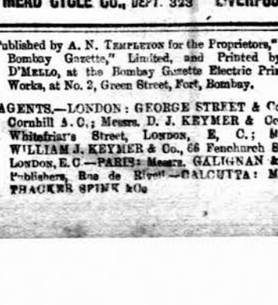
PRICE, Foolscap Size, **225** Rs.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S



TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money is then refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made

Coventry Cycles,

Warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers prices.

LATEST MODELS **£3.10 to £9**

Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE

to any part in the world. No guarantee safe delivery.

Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made.

Write at once, using accompanying coupon, for free cycle catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 69, Cornhill E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriar's Street, London, E. C.; Messrs WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 68 Fenchurch Street London, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNAN & Co Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER SPINK & Co.